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84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 157

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 20, 1955

Mr. WALTER introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

JOINT RESOLUTION

To establish a Commission on Government Security.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SECTION 1. It is vital to the welfare and safety of the United States that there exist at all times adequate protection of the national security (including the safeguarding of all national defense secrets and public and private defense installations) against loss or compromise arising from espionage, sabotage, disloyalty, subversive activities, or unauthorized disclosures.

It is, therefore, the policy of the Congress that there shall exist a sound Government program—

(a) establishing security procedures with respect to the hiring or continued employment of Government employees (including investigation, evaluation, and, where necessary, adjudication), and also maintaining appropriate security requirements with respect to persons who are privately employed or occupied on work requiring access to national defense secrets or on work affording significant opportunity for injury to the national security;

(b) for vigorous enforcement of effective and realistic security laws and regulations; and

(c) for a careful, consistent, and efficient administration of this policy in a manner which will protect the national security and at the same time preserve basic American rights.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY

SEC. 2. (a) For the purpose of carrying out the policy set forth in the first section of this joint resolution, there is hereby established a commission to be known as the Commission on Government Security (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(b) The Commission shall be composed of 12 members as follows:

(1) Four appointed by the President of the United States, two from the executive branch of the Government, and two from private life;

(2) Four appointed by the President of the Senate. two from the Senate, and two from private life; and

(3) Four appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, two from the House of Representatives, and two from private life.

(c) Of the members appointed to the Commission not more than two shall be appointed by the President of the United States, or the President of the Senate, or the Speaker of the House of Representatives from the same political party.

(d) Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(e) Service of an individual as a member of the Commission or employment of an individual by the Commission as an attorney or expert in any business or professional field, on a part-time or full-time basis, with or without compensation, shall not be considered as service or employment bringing such individual within the provisions of section 281, 283,

284, 434, or 1914 of title 18 of the United States Code, or section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99).

(f) The Commission shall elect a Chairman and a Vice Chairman from among its members.

(g) Seven members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 3. (a) Members of the Congress who are members of the Commission shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services as Members of Congress; but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.

(b) The members of the Commission who are in the executive branch of the Government shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services in the executive branch, but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.

(c) The members of the Commission from private life shall each receive $50 per diem when engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the Commission, plus reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of such duties.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 157

JOINT RESOLUTION

To establish a Commission on Government Security.

By Mr. WALTER

JANUARY 20, 1955
Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

June 22, 1955

14. PERSONNEL. The "Daily Digest" states that "Conferees, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of S. 67, to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government. As agreed by the conferees, the bill would -- (1) Provide a 7.5-percent increase retroactive to March 1, 1955; (2) Increase by 5 each the figures in the House-passed bill in grades Nos. 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, and 13; (3) Include all classified employees in the executive branch of the Government, including the D. C. Government, and all legislative and judicial employees; and (4) Increase the total cost of the bill to the Government to $328,383,000" (p. D601).

The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported H. R. 6590, to prohibit the employment by the Federal Government of persons who are disloyal or who believe in the right to strike against the Government (p. D600).

The Judiciary Committee ordered reported H. J. Res. 157, to establish a Commission on Government Security (p. D600).

15. AUDITING. Received from the Comptroller General a report on the audit of ACPS; to Government Operations Committee (p. 7719).

16. VETERANS' BENEFITS. The Veterans' Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4006, to provide that education and training allowances paid to veterans pursuing institutional on-farm training shall not be reduced for 12 months after they have begun their training (H. Rept. 881) (p. 7719).

17. INVESTIGATIONS. Adopted as reported H. Res. 266, to authorize the Agriculture Committee to make investigations into certain matters within its jurisdiction (pp. 7661-2). Reps. Patman and Cooley discussed the extent the investigation would apply to the family-type farm (p. 7662).

18. CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION. Passed as reported H. R. 6040, to amend the administrative provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 and to repeal obsolete provisions of the customs laws (pp. 7662-81). Rejected, 143 to 232, a motion by Rep. Simpson to recommit the bill (pp. 7680-1).

19. FOREIGN AID. The Foreign Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendments S. 2090, the mutual security bill (p. D598). The "Daily Digest" states that: The committee reduced the required figure for the use of agricultural surplus from the $300 million in the Senate bill to 250 million as requested by the executive branch; eliminated the 50-50 shipping clause from the transport of agricultural commodities not only under this act, but also under Public Law 480, the surplus agricultural disposal act; extended for 1 year the law permitting free import privileges for personal and household effects brought into the U. S. by Government employees returning from foreign assignment (p. D598).

20. DAIRY PROGRAM. Rep. Johnson, Wis., inserted various farm organization statements outlining their suggestions for a dairy program (pp. 7690-7714).

21. PROPERTY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendment H. R. 6692, to transfer land and buildings now used for research under cooperative agreement with the Virgin Islands Corporation (p. D599).

22. FOREIGN TRADE. Received a report of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems; to Foreign Affairs Committee (H. Doc. 194) (p. 7661).

23. LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported H. R. 4096, to provide for the disposal of public lands within highway, telephone, and pipeline withdrawals in Alaska, subject to appropriate easements, etc. (p. D599).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

24. FOREST SERVICE. Rep. Landrum inserted an editorial commending the work of the Forest Service and approving of the increase in its appropriation (p. A4536).

25. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Baldwin inserted an editorial from the San Francisco Chronicle pointing out that there is still a chance that the Echo Park Dam project may be included in the upper Colorado River development project (p. A4536).

Senator Neuberger inserted two statements by the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, warning against the passage of the upper Colorado reclamation bill on the grounds that it may still permit the building of Echo Park Dam (pp. A4545-6).

Rep. McDonough opposed the upper Colorado project, stating that it would divert some of California's share of water to other areas, and inserted some correspondence in which the president of the California Taxpayers Association challenged the accuracy of cost estimates for this project (pp. A4566-7).

Rep. Hosmer inserted a newspaper editorial denouncing the upper Colorado project as socialistic and extravagant (p. A4568). He also inserted a statement criticizing the Emery irrigation project, Utah, a part of the upper Colorado project (p. A4573).

Rep. Allott inserted letters and statements, including a statement from REA, describing terms of a contract of the Southern Colorado Co. to supply power to three Colorado cooperatives (pp. A4544-5).

Sen. Lehman inserted a statement of his views regarding the St. Lawrence River project in relation to a proposed contract between the New York Power Authority and Alcoa Aluminum Co., and included a lengthy discussion of the principles of public power development in general (pp. A4539-43).

Sen. Morse inserted an article from the Yakima, Wash. Morning Herald warning that the time is getting short for approval of construction of a high dam at Hells Canyon (pp. 4548-9).

Speech in the House by Rep. Miller, N. Y., opposing authorization of the Trinity River Division of the Central Valley project as now proposed and urging its development in the future by private power interests (pp. A4562-3).

26. CONSERVATION. Sen. Morse inserted two student essays, "What Conservation Means to Me" (pp. A4546-7).

27. LIVESTOCK. Rep. Miller, Nebr., inserted a resolution of the Nebraska Stock Growers Association giving its position on various Government farm policies (p. A4547).

28. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Scudder inserted a newspaper editorial urging higher tariffs on crabmeat and tuna imported from Japan (p. A4550).

Rep. Addonizio inserted an Italian-American newspaper article charging that tariff barriers against Italian imports are strengthening Communism in Italy (p. A4559).

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 24, 1955
For actions of June 23, 1955
84th-1st - No.106

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference reports on Federal employees pay bill and general Government matters appropriation bill. House received conference report on selective service bill. Senate agreed to conference report on independent offices appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. PERSONNEL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 67, to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government. The text of the bill as finally passed is printed in the Record. (pp. 7737, 7790-4.) This bill will now be sent to the President.

Passed as reported H. R. 5560, to make permanent the existing privilege of free importation of personal and household effects brought into the U. S. under Government orders (pp. 7770-1).

The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments H. J. Res. 157, to establish a Commission on Government Security (H. Rept. 911) (p. D607).

2. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Received the conference report on H. R. 3005, to further amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending for four years the authority to induct certain individuals, and to extend for the same period the benefits under the Dependents Act. The statement of the House conferees includes the following:

"The Senate amendment provided for the exemption from registration and induction of members of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces while employed as veterinarians of the United States Department of Agriculture. This same provision was also applied to prior-service exemptions by another subsection of the Senate amendment which provided that no member of the

Reserve component 'who has been employed as a veterinarian by the United States Department of Agriculture for a period of 24 months from and after the date of enactment of this paragraph shall be liable for induction except in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress.'

"The House managers objected to this portion of the Senate amendment on the grounds that these civilian employees of the Department of Agriculture are not serving in such employment as members of the uniformed services. The Senate managers receded from their insistence on this portion of the Senate amendment." (pp. 7768-9.)

3. LAWS, CODIFICATION. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment an original bill, H. R. 6991, to revise, codify, and enact into law title 21 of the U. S. Code, "Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics" (H. Rept. 906) (p. 7809).

4. FOREIGN AID. The Foreign Affairs Committee was given permission to file, by midnight tonight, a report on S. 2090, the mutual security bill. (p. 7759). The time for filing minority views was extended until midnight Monday, June 27 (p. 7796).

5. STATE, JUSTICE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1956. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 5502 (p. 7772). Senate conferees were appointed May 31.

6. GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Both Houses agreed to conference report on this bill, H. R. 6499 (pp. 7747, 7772-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.

7. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee was given permission to file, by midnight Sunday, a report on S. 2126, the housing bill (p. 7808).

8. MONOPOLIES. Rep. Patman criticized certain recommendations made by the Attorney General's Committee to Study the Antitrust Laws and discussed the need for important improvements in the laws (pp. 7796-7).

9. DAIRY PROGRAM. Rep. Johnson, Wis., inserted statements prepared by three university professors which discuss the findings of a research study on dairy programs (pp. 7797-7807).

10. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 27 (p. 7809). Rep. McCormack announced that on Tues. the conference report on the selective service bill will be considered to be followed by the foreign aid bill (pp. 7795-6).

SENATE

11. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5240 (pp. 7732-4). Concurred in the House amendment to the Senate amendment, to prohibit any agency covered by title I of the bill from refusing employment in the Federal Service to a person solely because of his age (pp. 7732).

12. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6239 (pp. 7734-7). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 7737).

13. COPPER. Sen. Williams criticized the GSA for giving a windfall to a copper mining company, and inserted correspondence with GSA and GAO on this matter (pp. 7728-30).

84TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } { No. 911

ESTABLISHING A COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY

JUNE 23, 1955.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 157]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 157) to establish a Commission on Government Security, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the joint resolution do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

On page 6, line 23, strike out "or member".

On page 7, line 5, strike out "or member".

On page 7, lines 7 and 8, strike out "of such subcommittee, or any duly designated member," and insert ", or the Chairman of any subcommittee with the approval of a majority of the members of such subcommittee".

On page 7, line 9, strike out "or member".

On page 8, line 6, strike out "premature".

On page 8, line 11, strike out the word "shall" and insert the word "may".

On page 8, line 14, strike out "January 15" and insert "December 31".

PURPOSE OF THE AMENDMENTS

The above amendments are merely perfecting in nature except as to the amendment which changes the reporting date of the commission from January 15 to December 31, 1956.

THE PURPOSE OF THE RESOLUTION

The purpose of this resolution, as amended, is to establish a temporary commission to study and report on all phases of the Government's security program, including the various statutes, Presidential

orders, and administrative regulations and directives under which the Government seeks to protect the national security, national defense secrets, and public and private defense facilities from espionage, disloyalties, subversive activities, sabotage and unauthorized disclosures.

GENERAL STATEMENT

The Committee on the Judiciary of the 83d Congress, 2d session, after a subcommittee had conducted extensive hearings on a considerable number of legislative measures relating to the problem of national security, favorably reported to the House a resolution somewhat similar to this resolution, House Joint Resolution 157. Those hearings of the last Congress were available to the Committee on the Judiciary in considering the proposed resolution.

It is the conclusion of the committee that a thorough study should be made of the problem of balancing the basic rights of individuals with the need to protect the national security of the Government of the United States. The committee therefore recommended the establishment of this Commission on Government Security to make a study of all of the facets of the problem not only within the Government itself but also in private industry which, because of the nature of its work, is involved in the same problem. The experience of the Government as well as private industry over the past several years in this field of internal security should be analyzed and evaluated so that the whole problem might be seen in its proper perspective. Such a Commission as proposed by this resolution will be able to furnish the answer to such questions as whether or not existing statutes and regulations are adequate or whether there is a need to expand or restrict such procedures and operations as these laws and regulations require.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE RESOLUTION

Section 1 of the resolution contains a declaration of policy that it is vital to the welfare and safety of the United States that the protection of national security, including not only the Government and its operation, but also private defense installations, should be adequate. It states that there is a need for the establishment of procedures for security investigation, evaluation, and clearance. Such procedures are necessary not only for Government employees but also with respect to private employment involving access to national-defense secrets or where the opportunity to harm national security is afforded. It states that there must be effective enforcement of security laws and regulations under a policy which will protect the national security and at the same time preserve basic American rights.

Section 2 of the resolution establishes a Commission to be known as the Commission on Government Security. The Commission will be composed of 12 members. The President would appoint 4 members to the Commission, 2 from the executive branch and 2 from private life; the President of the Senate would appoint 4 members, 2 from the Senate and 2 from private life; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives would appoint 4 members, 2 from the House of Representatives and 2 from private life. No more than two appointees of each of the appointing individuals could be from the same political party. In the case of an occurrence of a vacancy in the Commission, it would not affect any of the Commission's powers and the vacancy would be

filled in the same manner as the original appointment. The Commission would elect its own Chairman and Vice Chairman and seven members would constitute a quorum.

Section 3 of the resolution provides that the Members of Congress and the members of the executive branch of the Government who are appointed members of the Commission shall receive no additional compensation for their services as members of the Commission in addition to that which they receive in their capacity either as Members of Congress or of the executive branch of the Government. The members of the Commission from private life are compensated at $50 per diem when engaged in the actual performance of their duties. All members of the Commission, however, will be entitled to the usual and necessary expenses incurred in performance of their duties.

Section 4 of the resolution provides for the employment of the necessary personnel to carry out the work of the Commission.

Section 5 of the resolution authorizes the appropriation of funds to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution.

Section 6 of the resolution sets forth the duties of the Commission. These duties include the study and investigation of the entire Government security program. It encompasses not only the statutes, Presidential orders and administrative regulations and directives under which the security program of the Government operates, but also extends to the protection of national security, national-defense secrets, and public and private defense installations. It is to include the actual manner in which the program has operated and has been administered in the light of the policy set forth in the first section of this joint resolution. The Commission will report and make recommendations as to the adequacy of the existing program and its operation.

Section 7 of the resolution empowers the Commission to hold hearings when and where necessary, to administer oaths and to issue subpenas. It also authorizes the Commission to secure from various governmental departments, bureaus, and agencies such information and various data that it might require in order to function in accordance with the objectives of the resolution.

Section 8 of the resolution is a limitation on the release of any information which, in the opinion of the President, might jeopardize or interfere with a prospective or pending criminal prosecution or in the operation of the intelligence responsibilities of a Government agency.

Section 9 of the resolution relates to the members of the Commission and provides for the filing of such interim reports to the Congress and the President as it deems advisable, but requires a final report to the Congress and the President not later than December 31, 1956. The final report may propose legislative enactments and administrative actions as may be necessary to carry out the recommendations of the Commission. The Commission shall cease to exist 90 days after submission of the final report.

Having considered all of the facts in the matter, the committee is of the opinion that House Joint Resolution 157, as amended, should pass and it so recommends.

○

Union Calendar No. 266

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 157

[Report No. 911]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 20, 1955

Mr. WALTER introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

JUNE 23, 1955

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To establish a Commission on Government Security.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SECTION 1. It is vital to the welfare and safety of the United States that there exists at all times adequate protection of the national security (including the safeguarding of all national defense secrets and public and private defense installations) against loss or compromise arising from espionage, sabotage, disloyalty, subversive activities, or unauthorized disclosures.

It is, therefore, the policy of the Congress that there shall exist a sound Government program—

(a) establishing security procedures with respect to the hiring or continued employment of Government employees (including investigation, evaluation, and, where necessary, adjudication), and also maintaining appropriate security requirements with respect to persons who are privately employed or occupied on work requiring access to national defense secrets or on work affording significant opportunity for injury to the national security;

(b) for vigorous enforcement of effective and realistic security laws and regulations; and

(c) for a careful, consistent, and efficient administration of this policy in a manner which will protect the national security and at the same time preserve basic American rights.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY

SEC. 2. (a) For the purpose of carrying out the policy set forth in the first section of this joint resolution, there is hereby established a commission to be known as the Commission on Government Security (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(b) The Commission shall be composed of 12 members as follows:

(1) Four appointed by the President of the United States, two from the executive branch of the Government, and two from private life;

(2) Four appointed by the President of the Senate, two from the Senate, and two from private life; and

(3) Four appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, two from the House of Representatives, and two from private life.

(c) Of the members appointed to the Commission not more than two shall be appointed by the President of the United States, or the President of the Senate, or the Speaker of the House of Representatives from the same political party.

(d) Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(e) Service of an individual as a member of the Commission or employment of an individual by the Commission as an attorney or expert in any business or professional field, on a part-time or full-time basis, with or without compensation, shall not be considered as service or employment bringing such individual within the provisions of section 281, 283,

284, 434, or 1914 of title 18 of the United States Code, or section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99).

(f) The Commission shall elect a Chairman and a Vice Chairman from among its members.

(g) Seven members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 3. (a) Members of the Congress who are members of the Commission shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services as Members of Congress; but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.

(b) The members of the Commission who are in the executive branch of the Government shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services in the executive branch, but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.

(c) The members of the Commission from private life shall each receive $50 per diem when engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the Commission, plus reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of such duties.

STAFF OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 4. (a) (1) The Commission shall have power to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as it deems advisable, without regard to the provisions of the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

(2) The Commission may procure, without regard to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized for the departments by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 810), but at rates not to exceed $50 per diem for individuals.

(b) All employees of the Commission shall be investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as to character, associations, and loyalty, and a report of each such investigation shall be furnished to the Commission.

EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 5. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution.

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 6. The Commission shall study and investigate the entire Government security program, including the various

statutes, Presidential orders, and administrative regulations and directives under which the Government seeks to protect the national security, national defense secrets, and public and private defense installations, against loss or injury arising from espionage, disloyalty, subversive activity, sabotage, or unauthorized disclosure, together with the actual manner in which such statutes, Presidential orders, administrative regulations, and directives have been and are being administered and implemented, with a view to determining whether existing requirements, practices, and procedures are in accordance with the policies set forth in the first section of this joint resolution, and to recommending such changes as it may determine are necessary or desirable. The Commission shall also consider and submit reports and recommendations on the adequacy or deficiencies of existing statutes, Presidential orders, administrative regulations, and directives, and the administration of such statutes, orders, regulations, and directives, from the standpoints of internal consistency of the overall security program and effective protection and maintenance of the national security.

POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 7. (a) The Commission or, on the authorization of the Commission, any subcommittee ~~or member~~ thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this joint resolution, hold such hearings and sit and act at such times

and places, administer such oaths, and require, by subpena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents as the Commission or such subcommittee ~~or member~~ may deem advisable. Subpena may be issued under the signature of the Chairman of the Commission ~~of such subcommittee, or any duly designated member~~, *or the chairman of any subcommittee with the approval of a majority of the members of such subcommittee,* and may be served by any person designated by such Chairman ~~or member.~~ The provisions of sections 102 to 104, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 2, secs. 192–194), shall apply in the case of any failure of any witness to comply with any subpena or to testify when summoned under authority of this section.

(b) The Commission is authorized to secure directly from any executive department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics for the purposes of this joint resolution, and each such department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, establishment, or instrumentality is authorized and directed to furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics directly to the Commission, upon request made by the Chairman or Vice Chairman.

INTERFERENCE WITH CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS AND INTELLIGENCE FUNCTIONS

SEC. 8. Nothing contained in this joint resolution shall be construed to require any agency of the United States to release any information possessed by it when, in the opinion of the President, the ~~premature~~ disclosure of such information would jeopardize or interfere with a pending or prospective criminal prosecution, or with the carrying out of the intelligence responsibilities of such agency.

REPORTS

SEC. 9. The Commission ~~shall~~ *may* submit interim reports to the Congress and the President at such time or times as it deems advisable, and shall submit its final report to the Congress and the President not later than ~~January 15~~ *December 31,* 1956. The final report of the Commission may propose such legislative enactments and administrative actions as in its judgment are necessary to carry out its recommendations. The Commission shall cease to exist ninety days after submission of its final report.

Union Calendar No. 266

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 157

[Report No. 911]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To establish a Commission on Government Security.

By Mr. WALTER

JANUARY 20, 1955

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

JUNE 23, 1955

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 30, 1955
For actions of June 29, 1955
84th-1st, No. 110

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported bill to extend public debt limit. Senate passed bill to provide retirement credit for certain State service. House debated mutual security bill. House subcommittee approved bill providing retirement credit for State service. House passed bill to establish commission on Government security. Both Houses agreed to conference report on Commerce appropriation bill. House received conference report on defense appropriation bill.

HOUSE (JUNE 28)

1. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 3005, to extend the Selective Service Act until July 1, 1959 (pp. 7981-2, 8015-25). This bill is now ready for the President.

2. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report (H. Rept. 994) on H. R. 6367, the Commerce Department appropriation bill (pp. 8010-2).

   Received, from the President, a proposed indefinite appropriation and draft of proposed provisions pertaining to increased pay costs for the fiscal year 1955 (H. Doc. 197) (p. 8060). Attached to this Digest is the complete language of the proposal.

3. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. Both Houses passed without amendment S. J. Res. 85, to extend for one month the National Housing Act, the Defense Production Act, and the Small Business Act (pp. 8053-4, 7960). This measure is now ready for the President.

4. ORGANIZATION. Both Houses received the final report of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (H. Doc. 198) (pp. 7957, 8013).

5. FOREIGN TRADE. The Rules Committee reported a resolution, providing for consideration of, one hour of debate on, waiving points of order against, and limiting amendments to, H. R. 6059, to authorize the President to enter into an agreement with the Philippines to revise the 1946 trade agreement (H. Rept. 988) (p. 8051).

6. PRINTING. The Rules Committee reported with amendment H. Res. 262, authorizing the House Administration Committee to make studies relative to unnecessary Government printing and paperwork (H. Rept. 989) (p. 8054).

HOUSE (JUNE 29)

7. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on the Commerce Department appropriation bill for 1956 (pp. 8069-72, 8105-6). This bill is now ready for the President.

Received the conference report on H. R. 6239, the D. C. appropriation bill for 1956 (H. Rept. 1031) (pp. 8104-5).

Received the conference report on H. R. 6042, the Defense Department appropriation bill for 1956 (H. Rept. 1030) (pp. 8108-9).

8. FOREIGN AID. Continued debate of S. 2090, the mutual security aid bill (pp. 8109-40).

9. ALASKA STATEHOOD. The Rules Committee reported a privileged resolution providing for debate of H. R. 5166, to authorize a constitutional convention in Alaska (H. Rept. 1025) (p. 8140).

10. MISSING PERSONS. Passed without amendment S. 2266, providing for extension of provisions of the missing persons act until July 1, 1956, in lieu of H. R. 6726 (p. 8140). This bill is now ready for the President.

11. ROADS. House conferees were appointed on S. 1464, the timber access roads bill (p. 8143). Senate conferees were appointed on June 27.

12. FOREST-MINING. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 5891, to provide for multiple use of the surface of public lands (p. 8143). Senate conferees have not been appointed.

13. GOVERNMENT SECURITY. Passed as reported H. J. Res. 157, to establish a Commission on Government Security (pp. 8143-4).

14. ORGANIZATION. Both Houses received a report from the Hoover Commission on intelligence activities (pp. 8067, 8150, 8145).

15. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Philbin protested the alleged injustices to American industry and commerce contained in the recent trade agreement with Japan (pp. 8145-6).

16. WATER RESOURCES. Rep. Holifield suggested political chicanery in the printing of the dissenting views to the Hoover Commission report on water resources and power, as the dissenting views were contained in a second volume without any reference made to them in the first volume, containing the majority views (pp. 8148-9).

17. WILDLIFE. Both Houses received a report from the Comptroller General on the audit of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior (pp. 8067, 8150).

Hand	Laird	Saylor
Hardy	Landrum	Schwengel
Harrison, Nebr.	Lovre	Selden
Harrison, Va.	McCulloch	Shuford
Harvey	McIntire	Sikes
Hayworth	Mack, Wash.	Smith, Kans.
Henderson	Magnuson	Smith, Miss.
Herlong	Mahon	Springer
Heselton	Marshall	Steed
Hill	Matthews	Taber
Hoeven	Miller, Nebr.	Teague, Calif.
Hoffman, Ill.	Murray, Tenn.	Thompson, Mich.
Hoffman, Mich.	Nelson	Thomson, Wyo.
Holt	Norblad	Tuck
Hope	Norrell	Utt
Huddleston	O'Konski	Van Pelt
Hull	Ostertag	Vursell
Jarman	Patman	Wainwright
Jennings	Pilcher	Walter
Jensen	Pillion	Watts
Johansen	Poage	Weaver
Johnson, Calif.	Poff	Westland
Johnson, Wis.	Rees, Kans.	Whitten
Jonas	Rhodes, Ariz.	Widnall
Jones, Mo.	Riley	Williams, Miss.
Jones, N. C.	Roberts	Williams, N. Y.
Kean	Robeson, Va.	Wilson, Calif.
Keating	Robsion, Ky.	Wilson, Ind.
Kee	Rogers, Colo.	Winstead
Kelley, Pa.	Rogers, Fla.	Wright
Kilgore	Rutherford	Younger
Krueger	St. George	

NAYS—227

Addonizio	Elliott	Madden
Albert	Engle	Mailliard
Allen, Calif.	Fallon	Martin
Allen, Ill.	Fascell	Meader
Andersen, H. Carl	Feighan	Merrow
Andrews	Fenton	Metcalf
Arends	Fernandez	Miller, Calif.
Ashley	Fine	Miller, Md.
Auchincloss	Fino	Miller, N. Y.
Avery	Flood	Mills
Ayres	Fogarty	Minshall
Baldwin	Forand	Mollohan
Barrett	Ford	Morano
Baumhart	Friedel	Morgan
Beamer	Fulton	Moss
Becker	Gamble	Multer
Belcher	Garmatz	Murray, Ill.
Bennett, Mich.	Gathings	Natcher
Betts	Gavin	Nicholson
Blatnik	Gordon	O'Brien, Ill.
Boggs	Granahan	O'Brien, N. Y.
Bolling	Gray	O'Hara, Ill.
Bolton, Frances P.	Green, Oreg.	O'Hara, Minn.
Bonner	Griffiths	O'Neill
Bosch	Hale	Passman
Bowler	Halleck	Patterson
Boyle	Harden	Pelly
Brooks, La.	Harris	Pfost
Brown, Ohio	Hays, Ark.	Philbin
Broyhill	Hays, Ohio	Powell
Buckley	Hébert	Preston
Burdick	Hess	Price
Burnside	Hiestand	Prouty
Bush	Hillings	Quigley
Byrd	Holifield	Rabaut
Byrne, Pa.	Holmes	Radwan
Byrnes, Wis.	Holtzman	Ray
Carnahan	Hosmer	Reece, Tenn.
Celler	Hyde	Reed, Ill.
Chenoweth	Ikard	Reuss
Christopher	Jenkins	Rhodes, Pa.
Chudoff	Jones, Ala.	Richards
Clark	Judd	Riehlman
Clevenger	Karsten	Rodino
Cole	Kelly, N. Y.	Rogers, Mass.
Cooper	Keogh	Rogers, Tex.
Corbett	Kilburn	Roosevelt
Coudert	Kilday	Sadlak
Cunningham	King, Calif.	Schenck
Curtis, Mass.	King, Pa.	Scott
Curtis, Mo.	Kirwan	Scudder
Dague	Klein	Seely-Brown
Davidson	Kluczynski	Sheehan
Davis, Ga.	Knox	Shelley
Davis, Tenn.	Lane	Short
Dawson, Ill.	Lanham	Sieminski
Dawson, Utah	Lankford	Simpson, Ill.
Delaney	LeCompte	Sisk
Dempsey	Lesinski	Smith, Va.
Denton	Lipscomb	Staggers
Derounian	Long	Sullivan
Devereux	McCarthy	Talle
Diggs	McConnell	Taylor
Dodd	McCormack	Teague, Tex.
Dollinger	McDonough	Thomas
Donohue	McMillan	Thompson, La.
Donovan	McVey	Thompson, N. J.
Dorn, N. Y.	Macdonald	Thompson, Tex.
	Machrowicz	Thornberry
		Tollefson
		Trimble
		Vanik
		Van Zandt
		Velde
		Vinson
		Vorys
		Wharton
		Wickersham
		Wier
		Wigglesworth
		Williams, N. J.
		Willis
		Withrow
		Wolcott
		Wolverton
		Yates
		Young
		Zablocki
		Zelenko

NOT VOTING—50

Anfuso	Gregory	Perkins
Baker	Gubser	Phillips
Barden	Hinshaw	Polk
Bolton, Oliver P.	Horan	Priest
Boykin	Jackson	Rains
Buchanan	James	Reed, N. Y.
Canfield	Kearney	Rivers
Chatham	Kearns	Rooney
Cooley	Knutson	Scherer
Dingell	McDowell	Scrivner
Dolliver	McGregor	Sheppard
Doyle	Mack, Ill.	Siler
Eberharter	Mason	Simpson, Pa.
Ellsworth	Morrison	Smith, Wis.
Grant	Moulder	Spence
Green, Pa.	Mumma	Tumulty
	Osmers	Udall

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Morrison with Mr. McGregor.
Mr. Eberharter with Mr. Siler.
Mr. Dingell with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Knutson with Mr. Horan.
Mr. Polk with Mr. Jackson.
Mrs. Buchanan with Mr. James.
Mr. Doyle with Mr. Kearney.
Mr. Moulder with Mr. Baker.
Mr. Anfuso with Mr. Kearns.
Mr. Rooney with Mr. Smith of Wisconsin.
Mr. Cooley with Mr. Osmers.
Mr. Chatham with Mr. Canfield.
Mr. Rains with Mr. Mason.
Mr. Tumulty with Mr. Ellsworth.
Mr. Udall with Mr. Hinshaw.
Mr. Mack of Illinois with Mr. Scrivner.
Mr. Boykin with Mr. Reed of New York.
Mr. Green of Pennsylvania with Mr. Dolliver.
Mr. Rivers with Mr. Scherer.
Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Phillips.
Mr. Priest with Mr. Oliver P. Bolton.
Mr. Grant with Mr. Mumma.
Mr. Gregory with Mr. Gubser.

Mr. SCHENCK changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. BUCKLEY changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. CARNAHAN changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. BYRD changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. MAHON changed his vote from "nay' to "yea."

Mrs. HARDEN changed her vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The question was taken and on a division (demanded by Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi) there were—ayes 197, noes 42.

So the conference report was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SALE OF CERTAIN LAND IN ALASKA

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4853) to authorize the sale of certain land in Alaska to the Pacific Northern Timber Co., with a Senate amendment thereto and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, strike out all after line 22 over to and including line 18 on page 3 and insert:

"SEC. 2. That the land shall be sold to the said Pacific Northern Timber Co. at a reasonable appraised price to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, plus the cost of survey and preparation of a plat of survey. Conveyance shall be made only if the said Pacific Northern Timber Co. makes the total payment due within 1 year after notification by the Secretary of the Interior of the amount due: *Provided*, That the coal, oil, and other mineral deposits in the land shall be reserved to the United States, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same under applicable laws and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ACQUISITION OF CERTAIN RIGHTS-OF-WAY BY SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 1464) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain rights-of-way and timber access roads, with a House amendment thereto, insist on the amendment of the House, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. ENGLE, ROGERS of Texas, METCALF, SAYLOR, and DAWSON of Utah.

AMENDMENT TO ACT OF JULY 31, 1947 (61 STAT. 681) RELATING TO MINING LAWS

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 5891) to amend the act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681) and the mining laws to provide for multiple use of the surface of the same tracts of the public lands, and for other purposes, with Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. ENGLE, ROGERS of Texas, METCALF, SAYLOR, and DAWSON of Utah.

ESTABLISHING A COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk House Joint Resolution 157 to establish a Commission on Gov-

ernment Security and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the House joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc.—

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SECTION 1. It is vital to the welfare and safety of the United States that there exists at all times adequate protection of the national security (including the safeguarding of all national defense secrets and public and private defense installations) against loss or compromise arising from espionage, sabotage, disloyalty, subversive activities, or unauthorized disclosures.

It is, therefore, the policy of the Congress that there shall exist a sound Government program—

(a) establishing security procedures with respect to the hiring or continued employment of Government employees (including investigation, evaluation, and, where necessary, adjudication), and also maintaining appropriate security requirements with respect to persons who are privately employed or occupied on work requiring access to national defense secrets or on work affording significant opportunity for injury to the national security;

(b) for vigorous enforcement of effective and realistic security laws and regulations; and

(c) for a careful, consistent, and efficient administration of this policy in a manner which will protect the national security and at the same time preserve basic American rights.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY

SEC. 2. (a) For the purpose of carrying out the policy set forth in the first section of this joint resolution, there is hereby established a commission to be known as the Commission on Government Security (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(b) The Commission shall be composed of 12 members as follows:

(1) Four appointed by the President of the United States, two from the executive branch of the Government, and two from private life;

(2) Four appointed by the President of the Senate, two from the Senate, and two from private life; and

(3) Four appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, two from the House of Representatives, and two from private life.

(c) Of the members appointed to the Commission not more than two shall be appointed by the President of the United States, or the President of the Senate, or the Speaker of the House of Representatives from the same political party.

(d) Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(e) Service of an individual as a member of the Commission or employment of an individual by the Commission as an attorney or expert in any business or professional field, on a part-time or full-time basis, with or without compensation, shall not be considered as service or employment bringing such individual within the provisions of section 281, 283, 284, 434, or 1914 of title 18 of the United States Code, or section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99).

(f) The Commission shall elect a chairman and a vice chairman from among its members.

(g) Seven members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 3. (a) Members of the Congress who are members of the Commission shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services as Members of Congress; but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.

(b) The members of the Commission who are in the executive branch of the Government shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services in the executive branch, but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.

(c) The members of the Commission from private life shall each receive $50 per diem when engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the Commission, plus reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of such duties.

STAFF OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 4. (a) (1) The Commission shall have power to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as it deems advisable, without regard to the provisions of the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

(2) The Commission may procure, without regard to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized for the departments by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 810), but at rates not to exceed $50 per diem for individuals.

(b) All employees of the Commission shall be investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as to character, associations, and loyalty, and a report of each such investigation shall be furnished to the Commission.

EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 5. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution.

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 6. The Commission shall study and investigate the entire Government security program, including the various statutes, Presidential orders, and administrative regulations and directives under which the Government seeks to protect the national security, national defense secrets, and public and private defense installations, against loss or injury arising from espionage, disloyalty, subversive activity, sabotage, or unauthorized disclosure, together with the actual manner in which such statutes, Presidential orders, administrative regulations, and directives have been and are being administered and implemented, with a view to determining whether existing requirements, practices, and procedures are in accordance with the policies set forth in the first section of this joint resolution, and to recommending such changes as it may determine are necessary or desirable. The Commission shall also consider and submit reports and recommendations on the adequacy or deficiencies of existing statutes, Presidential orders, administrative regulations, and directives, and the administration of such statutes, orders, regulations, and directives, from the standpoint of internal consistency of the overall security program and effective protection and maintenance of the national security.

POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 7. (a) The Commission or, on the authorization of the Commission, any subcommittee or member thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this joint resolution, hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and places, administer such oaths, and require, by subpena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents as the Commission or such subcommittee or member may deem advisable. Subpena may be issued under the signature of the Chairman of the Commission of such subcommittee, or any duly designated member, and may be served by any person designated by such Chairman or member. The provisions of sections 102 to 104, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 2, secs. 192–194), shall apply in the case of any failure of any witness to comply with any subpena or to testify when summoned under authority of this section.

(b) The Commission is authorized to secure directly from any executive department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics for the purposes of this joint resolution, and each such department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, establishment, or instrumentality is authorized and directed to furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics directly to the Commission, upon request made by the Chairman or Vice Chairman.

INTERFERENCE WITH CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS AND INTELLIGENCE FUNCTIONS

SEC. 8. Nothing contained in this joint resolution shall be construed to require any agency of the United States to release any information possessed by it when, in the opinion of the President, the premature disclosure of such information would jeopardize or interfere with a pending or prospective criminal prosecution, or with the carrying out of the intelligence responsibilities of such agency.

REPORTS

SEC. 9. The Commission shall submit interim reports to the Congress and the President at such time or times as it deems advisable, and shall submit its final report to the Congress and the President not later than January 15, 1956. The final report of the Commission may propose such legislative enactments and administrative actions as in its judgment are necessary to carry out its recommendations. The Commission shall cease to exist 90 days after submission of its final report.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 6, line 23, after "subcommittee", strike "or member."

Page 7, line 5, strike out "or member."

Page 7, line 7, strike out "of such subcommittee, or any duly designated member," and insert "or the chairman of any subcommittee with the approval of a majority of the members of such subcommittee."

Page 7, line 11, strike out "or member."

Page 8, line 6, strike out "premature."

Page 8, line 11, strike out "shall" and insert "may."

Page 8, line 14, strike out "January 15" and insert "December 31."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The House joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

14. WHEAT. Sen. Langer inserted a Beulah, N. Dak., Farmers Union Elevator Co. resolution favoring legislation to provide full 100 percent of parity on wheat (pp. 9469-70).

15. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Neuberger inserted resolutions of the Oregon Rural Electric Cooperative Association opposing the administration's power policies (pp. 9470-1).

16. EDUCATION; VETERANS' BENEFITS. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported without amendment S. 2081, to provide that education and training allowances paid to veterans pursuing institutional on-farm training shall not be reduced for 12 months after they have begun their training (S. Rept. 1036) (p. 9471).

17. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 1534, to facilitate the construction of drainage works and other minor items on Federal reclamation and like projects (S. Rept. 1037) (p. 9471).

18. APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Chavez spoke criticizing the President's objection to certain provisions of the Defense Department appropriation bill for 1956 (pp. 9483-5).

19. NOMINATIONS. Confirmed the nominations of Marion B. Folsom to be Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and H. Chapman Rose, of Ohio, to be Under Secretary of the Treasury (p. 9489).

20. PERSONNEL. Passed with amendment H. R. 4048, making recommendations to the States for the enactment of legislation to permit and assist Federal personnel, including members of the Armed Forces, and their families, to exercise their voting franchise (pp. 9497-8).

The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 1915, to provide for the exchange of employees of this Department and employees of State political subdivisions or educational institutions (p. D740).

21. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Passed without amendment H. R. 6059, to revise the 1946 trade agreement between the United States and the Philippines (pp. 9498-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.

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22. SECURITY. Passed with amendment H. J. Res 157, to establish a Commission on Government Security. Senate conferees were appointed. (p. 9501.)

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23. PROPERTY TAXES. Sen. Humphrey inserted an excerpt from the report of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations recommending a system of payments in lieu of property taxes (pp. 9502-3).

24. LANDS. Passed without amendment H. R. 4894, to repeal certain obsolete laws relating to disposals of land under the timber and stone laws (pp. 9502-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.

25. CCC STOCKS; LANDS; RICE; FARM LABOR; TOBACCO. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported without amendment S. 2170, to permit sale of CCC stocks of basic and storable nonbasic agricultural commodities without restriction where similar commodities are exported in raw or processed form; H. R. 4280, to transfer certain title 3 lands to Clemson College; S. 1621, authorizing adjustment of certain obligations of farm settlers; S. 2297, national marketing quota for tobacco; S. 1915, regarding exchange of USDA employees and employees of State political subdivisions or educational

institutions; S. 2573, amend rice quota law; and with amendment H. R. 3822, to extend the Mexican farm labor program; S. 661, to authorize CCC to process food commodities for donation under certain acts; and S. 2295 and S. 2296, tobacco allotments (p. D740).

26. PRICE SUPPORT. The Rules Committee ordered reported without amendment S. Res. 123, authorizing additional funds of $20,000 for the Agriculture and Forestry Committee to conduct field hearings on farm price support programs (p. D742).

27. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Clements announced that the mutual security bill will be considered on Friday, and that it is most likely the calendar call will be made on Saturday rather than on Friday (p. 9506).

BILLS INTRODUCED

28. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. S. 2584, by Sen. Case, S. Dak., (for himself and Sen. Anderson), to exempt sales of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies from certain statutes relating to shipping; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 9472).

29. LANDS, TRANSFER. S. 2585, by Sen. Ellender, to authorize an exchange of land at the Agricultural Research Center; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 9472).

30. SURPLUS PROPERTY. S. 2591, by Sen. Kennedy (for himself and Sen. Martin, Iowa), to amend section 602 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 with respect to the utilization and disposal of excess and surplus property under the control of executive agencies; to Government Operations Committee (p. 9472).

31. WHEAT. H. R. 7493, by Rep. Anfuso, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under the act where all the wheat crop is used for food on the farm; to Agriculture Committee (p. 9564).

32. ROADS. H. R. 7494, to provide for the completion and financing of the National System of Interstate Highways uniformly throughout the Nation, in the interest of defense, travel, and commerce; to amend the Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented; to Public Works Committee (p. 9564).

33. PERSONNEL. H. R. 7495, by Rep. Dorn, N. Y., H. R. 7496, by Rep. George, and H. R. 7497, by Rep. Magnuson, H. R. 7502, by Rep. Wright, to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 9564).

H. R. 7499, by Rep. Ostertag, for the establishment of a Commission on the Aging; to Education and Labor Committee (p. 9564).

H. R. 7507, by Rep. Miller, Calif., and H. R. 7508, by Rep. Yates, to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1920, as amended; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 9564).

34. DAYLIGHT SAVING. H. R. 7501, by Rep. Patterson, to amend the act of April 28, 1953, relating to daylight-saving time in the District of Columbia; to D. C. Committee (p. 9564).

and permits for various land uses. The serious difficulties as to land titles and boundaries which have arisen and the rights and equities of persons now lawfully in possession of some of the tracts, have combined to complicate greatly the problems of the administration of the lands. If enacted, H. R. 4001 would enable the Secretary of the Interior to resolve these problems.

The enactment of this proposed legislation will permit the Secretary of the Interior, with respect to the surface rights only, to sell or relinquish tracts of those lands when he finds it appropriate to provide proper use of the lands and to clear titles to the lands; to sell or lease lands to the State of Oklahoma, the political subdivisions of the State, and nonprofit organizations for recreational and public purposes; to dedicate for public purposes, tracts which were set apart under the Indian townsite laws for such use, but which were never dedicated and therefore passed to the United States under the reconveyance; and to sell or relinquish such lands in order to facilitate the administration and management of the lands.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, on June 27, 1955, the Senate unanimously passed the Humphrey-Stennis resolution, Senate Joint Resolution 21.

On June 29, 1955, the House unanimously passed a companion measure, House Joint Resolution 157, introduced by Representative WALTER.

It is usually the custom, and proper, for the bill which was passed first to be sent to conference. In this case, however, out of recognition of the fact that Representative WALTER had submitted a bill during the last Congress, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to take consideration of House Joint Resolution 157, which I understand is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCOTT in the chair) laid before the Senate the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 157) to establish a Commission on Government Security, which was read twice by its title.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Minnesota for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 157) to establish a Commission on Government Security.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I move to strike out all after the resolving clause and in lieu thereof to insert the text of Senate Joint Resolution 21 as passed by the Senate on June 27, 1955.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Minnesota.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the joint resolution.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution was read the third time and passed.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendment, request a conference with the House thereon, and that conferees on the part of the Senate be appointed by the Chair. The difference between the two versions are very slight and mostly technical. I am confident that the Humphrey-Stennis-Walter resolution will soon become law.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. THURMOND, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. MARTIN of Iowa, and Mr. COTTON conferees on the part of the Senate.

AUTHORIZATION FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE TO RECEIVE MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE DURING ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the adjournment of the Senate after today, the Secretary of the Senate be permitted to receive messages from the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FEDERAL PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF PROPERTY TAXES

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the National Association of County Officials is meeting this week in Richmond, Va. I have had the privilege of meeting with a number of representatives of that organization on the question of S. 1566, the bill I had the honor of introducing jointly with the junior Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], providing for payment in lieu of taxes. That bill was introduced in anticipation of the fact that the Senate Committee on Government Operations would act sometime during this Congress to inaugurate a broad system of Federal payments in lieu of property taxes to State and local governments.

The Congress did not act on this from the 83d Congress to date because the subject matter was referred to the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations for further study and recommendations. I had the honor of serving on that Commission, and I am pleased to inform the Senate that the Commission unanimously recommended a payment in lieu of taxes program.

I ask unanimous consent that those paragraphs in the Commission's report dealing with this question be printed in the body of the RECORD following these remarks.

I also want to bring to the attention of the Senate the fact that the Senate Committee on Government Operations is now giving serious thought to at least beginning its hearings on this subject during this session, if the schedule will allow.

Mr. President, I am happy to announce that on Monday next the Senate Committee on Government Operations will inaugurate or start hearings on this very subject. At that time we shall be privileged to hear from representatives of the National Association of County Officials, whose members are now meeting in Richmond, Va.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Minnesota?

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXCERPTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

The Commission recommends that the National Government inaugurate a broad system of payments in lieu of property taxes to State and local governments. The most important class of properties on which such payments should be made is commercial or industrial properties. Special assessment payments and transitional payments in lieu of taxes should be made in certain cases.

The Commission believes that these payments are necessary to help preserve financially healthy local governments. Present tax immunities of Federal property have weakened many local governments. The States and the National Government share in the responsibility for avoiding actions which impair the financial ability of local governments. Equity as between Federal and local taxpayers requires the National Government to make appropriate payments. These should be based largely on the property tax system, which is the main source of local revenue.

The Commission does not believe that equity requires initiation of payments in lieu of taxes on properties held by the National Government where their noncontributory status has already become integrated into the economic and fiscal patterns of the community. Therefore, no in-lieu payments should be made on any properties acquired prior to a specified cutoff date. Perhaps September 8, 1939 would be the earliest date and July 1, 1950, the latest date. These dates marked the beginning of periods of large-scale acquisition of properties for defense purposes—the properties which have been largely responsible for this problem. The Commission, recognizing that any selection must be arbitrary, is not prepared to recommend a specific cutoff date. In addition to a cutoff date, some type of arbitrary limitation on Federal payments is

necessary to prevent excessive payments or windfalls to some local governments.

In the Commission's opinion, the exhaustive report of its study committee on payments in lieu of taxes and shared revenues will provide the Congress with a solid foundation upon which to build a sound program of payments in lieu of taxes on Federal properties and make such adjustments in shared revenue arrangements as may be needed.

The States sometimes contribute to the financial difficulties of their subdivisions by exempting their own properties from taxation. They may therefore want to consider the use of broad payment-in-lieu arrangements at the State level.

FIVE-YEAR TERMS OF OFFICE FOR MEMBERS OF THE SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 894, S. 2375.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title, for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2375) to provide for 5-year terms of office for members of the Subversive Activities Control Board, with 1 year of such terms expiring in each calendar year.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCOTT in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, this bill affects the terms of members of the Subversive Activities Control Board. It provides for adjusting the terms of the members of this Board so that one vacancy will exist each year. This is desirable in order to provide for the continuity of the work of the Board and for maintaining a quorum of the Board at all times.

To do this involves increasing the terms of members from 3 years to 5 years and providing for 1 interim term of 4 years for 1 Board member, who would be appointed this year.

So far as I know, there is no opposition to this bill, and it has the approval of the administration.

There is good reason to expedite action on this bill; for if this desirable change in the terms of members of the Subversive Activities Control Board is to be made, the time to make it is before the present session of the Congress adjourns. There is one vacancy on the Board now, for which a nomination has been submitted and is pending before the Committee on the Judiciary. Two more vacancies on the Board will be created next month. If the bill is passed before these two vacancies are filled by nomination, or by interim appointment, the transition to the new basis can be smooth. But if the two vacancies which will be created next month are filled before the bill is passed, then we shall be faced with the alternative of either waiting at least 3 years before we attempt to change the terms of Board members, or else attempting by law to curtail the term of a member after his appointment. Either alternative appears undesirable, especially when we can accomplish the desired result by simply passing this bill at the present session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 2735) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 12 (a) of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 is amended by striking out the third sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "The terms of office of the members of the Board in office on the date of enactment of the Subversive Activities Control Board Tenure Act shall expire at the time they would have expired if such act had not been enacted. The term of office of each member of the Board appointed after the date of enactment of the Subversive Activities Control Board Tenure Act shall be for 5 years from the date of expiration of the term of his predecessor, except that (1) the term of office of that member of the Board who is designated by the President and is appointed to succeed 1 of the 2 members of the Board whose terms expire on August 9, 1955, shall be for 4 years from the date of expiration of the term of his predecessor, and (2) the term of office of any member appointed to fill a vacancy occuring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be for the remainder of the term of his predecessor. Upon the expiration of his term of office a member of the Board shall continue to serve until his successor shall have been appointed and shall have qualified."

SEC. 2. This act may be cited as the "Subversive Activities Control Board Tenure Act."

AMENDMENT OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL ACT OF 1950, TO CORRECT STANDARD REGARDING YEARS OF PAST AFFILIATIONS

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar 895, House bill 4753.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title, for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 4753) to amend subsection (e) (1) of section 13 A of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to change from 2 years to 3 years the standard contained therein with respect to the past affiliations of individuals conducting the management of certain organizations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, this bill is a perfecting amendment to the Subversives Activities Control Act.

Senators will remember that one of the compromises which resulted in enactment of the Communist Control Act of 1954 involved setting up a series of criteria to be considered in determining what constitutes a Communist-infiltrated organization. A feature of this particular compromise was the fixing of a period of limitation with respect to these criteria, the period in question being 3 years; that is, the agreement was that affiliations, actions, and so forth, during the immediately preceding 3 years might be considered; but it was not provided that consideration need be given to such matters for any period more than 3 years past. This 3-year limitation was set forth in each of a number of separate paragraphs in section 13A of the Subversive Activities Control Act, as amended.

Unfortunately, by inadvertence, one of the paragraphs in this section lists the period as 2 years, rather than 3 years. This particular paragraph is thus in conflict with the general rule, as indicated in all the other paragraphs of the section, where the limitation of 3 years is set forth.

The purpose of House bill 4753 is to correct this inadvertent error, by changing the figure "2" to "3" in this particular paragraph. Doing this will bring the whole section into harmony, in accordance with the original intent of the Congress, and in the spirit of the compromise which made possible enactment of this section.

This House bill is identical with a Senate bill introduced by the senior Senator from Mississippi, which was reported favorably from the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate; and H. R. 4753 was reported favorably to the Senate from the Committee on the Judiciary, without dissent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 4753) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REPEAL OF CERTAIN LAWS RELATING TO TIMBER AND STONE ON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar 882, House bill 4894.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title, for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H .R. 4894) to repeal certain laws relating to timber and stone on the public domain.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, House bill 4894 would repeal certain outmoded timber and stone laws which are inconsistent with more recent statutes which permit the sale of the timber alone without including the land, and facilitate sustained-yield management of timbered public lands. The Public Sales Act, the Materials Act, and the mining laws now in full force and effect have rendered the old Timber and Stone Act of 1878, as amended, obsolete. The Department of the Interior has submitted this proposed legislation as necessary to prevent the recurrence of waste of timber and stone and surface resources that were incident to past disposals of land

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 22, 1955
For actions of July 21, 1955
84th-1st, No. 123

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee ordered reported sugar bill. Senate passed bill to exchange USDA and State employees. Senate received proposed legislation and bill was introduced in the House providing for increase in CCC borrowing authority. Senate committees reported bills to authorize loans to small reclamation projects, permit sales of certain CCC stocks without restriction, transfer title 3 lands to Clemson College, amend rice quota law, extend Mexican farm labor program, authorize CCC to process foods for donation, and amend tobacco allotments-quotas law.

HOUSE

1. RESERVE FORCES. Received the conference report on H. R. 7000, the reserve forces bill (H. Rept. 1335)(pp. 9601-5).

2. CONTRACTS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 4904, to extend the Renegotiation Act for two years (pp. 9605-6). This bill is now ready for the President.

3. MINERALS. Passed with amendments H. R. 6373, extending the Domestic Minerals Program Act to encourage the discovery, development, and production of certain domestic minerals (pp. 9610, 9619-29). The amendments agreed to related to the production of manganese and the establishment of a purchasing depot.

4. GOVERNMENT SECURITY. Conferees were appointed on H. J. Res. 157, to establish a Commission on Government Security (p. 9630). Senate conferees have been appointed.

5. FARM TRAINING. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 4006, to amend the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to provide that education and training allowances paid to veterans pursuing institutional on-farm training shall not be reduced for 12 months after they have begun their training (p. 9649).

6. SUGAR. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported by a vote of 24 to 7, with amendments, H. R. 7030, to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948 (p. D755).

7. PRINTING. The House Administration Committee reported without amendment H. Res. 272, providing $65,000 for a study and investigation of Federal printing and binding (H. Rept. 1312)(p. 9649).

8. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 3383, authorizing the Colorado River storage project (p. 9649).

9. FABRICS; RESEARCH. The Rules Committee reported a resolution providing for consideration of H. R. 5222, amending the Flammable Fabrics Act to exempt scarves which do not present an unusual hazard from its provisions (p. 9649).

10. ROADS. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7474, providing for a Federal-aid highway construction program (H. Rept. 1336)(p. 9649).

11. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7470, to amend and extend the Defense Production Act of 1950 (H. Rept. 1343)(p. 9649).

12. FOREIGN TRADE; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Rep. Allen, Calif., urged consideration of the use of the idle ships in the American merchant marine as storage for surplus grains and to continue the Cargo Preference provisions (pp. 9645-6).

13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The Majority Leader scheduled consideration on Mon., July 25, of the conference report on H. R. 7000, the reserve forces bill, and consideration of the following bills on Tues., July 26, through Sat., July 30 was scheduled providing rules are received; H. R. 3383, the Upper Colorado Storage project; S. 2127, the Small Business Administration bill; H. R. 7470, extension of the Defense Production Act; S. 2126, the housing bill; and H. R. 7474, the Federal-aid highway construction bill (pp. 9629-30).

14. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 25 (p. 9648).

SENATE

15. CCC STOCKS; LANDS; RICE; FARM LABOR; TOBACCO. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported during adjournment on July 20, with amendment S. 1621, authorizing adjustment of certain obligations of farm settlers (S. Rept. 1042); S. 2297, national marketing quota for tobacco (S. Rept. 1043); S. 2170, to permit sale of CCC stocks of basic and storable nonbasic agricultural commodities without restriction where similar commodities are exported in raw or processed form (S. Rept. 1047); and H. R. 4280, to transfer certain title 3 lands to Clemson College (S. Rept. 1048); and with amendment H. R. 3822, to extend the Mexican farm labor program (S. Rept. 1045); S. 661, to authorize CCC to process food commodities for donation under certain acts (S. Rept. 1049); and S. 2295 and S. 2296, to amend section 313 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to tobacco allotments (S. Repts. 1044 and 1046)(p. 9567).

16. EXCHANGE OF EMPLOYEES. Passed without amendment S. 1915, to provide for interchange of employees by this Department and State and local governments (pp. 9591-2). The bill had been reported without amendment during adjournment on July 20 (S. Rept. 1041)(p. 9567). Sen. Clements stated that "Senate bill

mittee for bringing out the bill. I intend to support it.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGLE. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. LANHAM. I want to express my appreciation of the committee's work in bringing out this bill. May I ask this question: Has the location of the depot in the Southeast been determined?

Mr. ENGLE. No, it has not.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 3 of the Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953 (67 Stat. 417) is amended by deleting all after the words "two years" to the colon at the end of the first proviso, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "and, except as hereinafter limited, purchases under such programs shall be continued until such termination dates in such quantities at least as may be offered to the Government under such programs: *Provided*, That this section is not intended and shall not be construed to limit or restrict the regulatory agencies from increasing the quantities of materials that may be delivered and accepted under these programs as permitted by statutory authority or to restrict the establishment of such additional purchasing depots as may be deemed necessary to carry out the policy of this act."

SEC. 2. The additional quantities of materials other than manganese delivered to purchasing depots which may be bought under this act are limited to amounts of each material not in excess of twice the total authorized under each program as it existed on July 1, 1953: *Provided, however*, That in the case of manganese delivered to purchasing depots not more than 18 million recoverable units shall be bought at any one depot.

SEC. 3. Within 90 days from the effective date of this act two new manganese ore-buying depots shall be established which will purchase mangancse ores at prices and specifications and under regulations identical with those in effect under the program operating for the depot established at Wenden, Ariz.; one such depot shall be established to serve the Ozark-Cushman area and one such depot shall be established to serve the southern Appalachian area. The locations for such new depots shall be determined by the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization in cooperation with the General Services Administration.

SEC. 4. The limitation in the domestic manganese purchase program (the car-lot program) excluding producers of more than 10,000 tons of annual production from participation therein shall be amended to provide that the exclusion shall be applicable only to producers which in any one of the 4 calendar years next preceding 1955 shall have produced and sold more than 10,000 tons of manganese ore averaging more than 40 percent manganese.

SEC. 5. The Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization is hereby authorized and directed to conduct such programs as herein modified out of moneys made available to him for the conduct of activities under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ENGLE: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That section 3 of the Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953 (67 Stat. 417) is amended by deleting all after the words '2 years' to the end of such section, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'and purchases under such programs shall be continued until such termination dates in such quantities as may be offered to the Government under such program: *Provided, however*, That the authority under this act shall not extend to authorization for purchases under any program of an additional amount which will exceed 100 percent of the quantity specified for any such program as it existed on July 1, 1953: *Provided further*, That this section is not intended and shall not be construed to limit or restrict the regulatory agencies from taking such additional actions as may be permitted by statutory authority: *And provided further*, That the extended termination date and additional quantity authorized by this act for the columbium-tantalum purchase program shall not apply to the purchase of columbium-tantalum bearing ores and concentrates of foreign origin.'

"SEC. 2. The Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953 is further amended by renumbering the present section 4 as section 7 and by adding the following new sections 4, 5, and 6:

" 'SEC. 4. Within 90 days from the effective date of this amendment, the Wenden, Ariz., ore-buying depot shall be reestablished and two new manganese ore-buying depots shall be established which will purchase manganese ores at prices and specifications and under regulations identical with those in effect under the program operated for the depot established at Wenden Ariz; one new depot shall be established to serve the Ozark-Cushman area and one new depot shall be established to serve the southern Appalachian area. The locations for such new depots shall be determined by the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization in cooperation with the General Services Administration.

" 'SEC. 5. The limitation in the domestic manganese purchase program (the car-lot program) excluding producers of more than 10,000 tons of annual production from participation therein shall be amended to provide that the exclusion shall be applicable only to producers which in any 1 of the 4 calendar years next preceding 1955 shall have produced and sold more than 10,000 tons of manganese ore averaging more than 40 percent manganese.

" 'SEC. 6. For the purposes of this act the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization is hereby authorized and directed to enter, hereafter, into gross purchase transactions not to exceed $150 million out of moneys made available to him under section 304 (b) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, such amount to be in addition to funds required to purchase the full quantities of all materials authorized to be purchased under the programs as they existed on July 1, 1953: *Provided, however*, That the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization is authorized and directed to use such additional moneys to increase the quantity limitations of particular programs, as provided for in sections 3 and 4 of this act, only to the extent necessary to maintain the programs in effect until such termination dates as provided herein.' "

The amendment was agreed to.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to find out what the program is for next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. On Monday, the Committee on the District of Columbia has 12 bills to bring up. They are as follows:

S. 665, service credit, employees of cafeterias.

S. 1741, tax exemption, Jewish War Veterans National Memorial.

H. R. 7061, borrow motor vehicles for training.

S. 2176, utilities, report to Congress.

S. 2177, stock dividends, repeal prohibition against declaration.

H. R. 7159, salary increase, Police Department.

H. R. 2601, Metropolitan Police, extra-duty bill.

H. R. 7228, bridge across the Potomac River.

H. R. 6775, Small Loans Act of 1955.

S. 667, hairdressers, exempt meetings.

S. 1093, salary increase, teachers.

S. 1289, establish family court.

Then the conference report on the Military Reserve bill, H. R. 7000, will be brought up Monday.

For Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, if rules are reported out on the following bills, they may be called up for consideration, although, of course, not necessarily in the order in which I shall enumerate them now.

H. R. 3383, the upper Colorado storage project.

H. R. 7126, the Salk Vaccine Assistance Act.

S. 2127, the Small Business Administration bill.

H. R. 7470, extension of the Defense Production Act.

S. 2126, the housing bill.

H. R. 6645, the Natural Gas Act.

H. R. 7474, the Federal-aid highway construction bill.

H. R. 7152, the school-construction bill.

H. R. 7440, the equalization of salaries—that has to do with the organization of the House and employees of the House and certain aspects relating to Members of the House.

As I said, the bills may not necessarily be called in the order in which they are listed.

Of course, there is the usual reservation that conference reports may be brought up at any time.

Any further program will be announced, of course, for the information of the membership.

Mr. MARTIN. One of my colleagues here who has a mild interest in the matter of adjournment wants to know if you have reached any decision about that as yet.

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, last week the gentleman remembers I made some personal observations in which I said I was expressing my own personal opinion and that I could see no reason why we could not clean up our business and get through by 2 weeks from Saturday, which now means a week from next Saturday. It is very evident that that is out now. I was expressing a hope. Of course, the housing bill is the main thing that is tying us up—let us be frank about it. I do not say that in any sense of criticism on this occasion.

Mr. MARTIN. Why the exception "on this occasion"?

Mr. McCORMACK. I might say something when the bill comes up.

Mr. MARTIN. I wondered why the gentleman qualified his statement.

Mr. McCORMACK. I mean I am simply announcing the program now, but when the bill comes up, if the spirit moves, I might make some comment.

But at that time, 2 weeks ago, if we had gotten the housing bill up and the road construction bill up, we would have 2 weeks to clean them up along with some other bills and we could have finished, in my opinion, a week from next Saturday. I hope the rule on the housing bill and the road bill will come up.

Mr. MARTIN. I might say to the gentleman that we are willing to come in at 10 o'clock and even on Fridays and Saturdays, if that is necessary.

Mr. McCORMACK. I know that. The gentleman from Massachusetts has always been cooperative, as we were with him when his party was in control of the House. But we all realize that we have no more legislation this week, after this bill is disposed of.

Mr. MARTIN. Can we not put on a little steam and get everything out?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes, if we would get a rule out of the Committee on Rules. I am not criticizing the Committee on Rules. But, as I say, the stumbling block is, and I am talking frankly again at this particular time, and not critically, the stumbling block is the housing bill, and if the rule on that comes out, and if we get that out of the way, I think we can go along pretty fast.

Mr. MARTIN. Of course, I am not trying to create an argument.

Mr. McCORMACK. Oh, I am deliberately trying to refrain from an argument.

Mr. MARTIN. There must be other things besides the housing bill that stand in the way of the adjournment because that at best would only take a day.

Mr. McCORMACK. If we had had the rule out on the housing bill, say the early part of this week, we would have had it up and gotten it out of the way and put other legislation on that we have now for tomorrow, and we could get that out of the way. Then we could take up the road bill and in the meanwhile bring up other legislation. Of course, we know that you cannot take up everything. That is why I made my personal observation which was purely and completely personal a week or so ago that we could have finished by the end of July. But we are waiting for the housing bill and with another week going by and the rule not coming out, in my opinion, I do not see how we can finish by next Saturday. I hope we will be able to finish by next Saturday, but I doubt it very much.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield to my colleague, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HOEVEN].

Mr. HOEVEN. Will the majority leader advise the House just what the constitutional status or situation will be if the Congress is in session after the 31st of July, having in mind the provisions of the Reorganization Act? It is my understanding that an emergency must be declared of some kind in order to justify continuation of the session.

Mr. MARTIN. I yield to the distinguished Speaker.

Mr. RAYBURN. The Reorganization Act provides that unless there is a national emergency, or something of that kind, the session closes on the last day of July, but in looking up the emergency measures we have passed we have found some of them that have not expired by limitation or been repealed. I think that is the answer.

Mr. HOEVEN. Well, who is to declare the emergency? As I understand it, the President declared that the emergency in connection with the Korean situation was over.

Mr. RAYBURN. But some emergency measures have not expired since.

Mr. HOEVEN. The Speaker will take the responsibility of declaring the emergency?

Mr. RAYBURN. No. The Speaker does not have any power. He is following the law.

Mr. HOEVEN. But under his interpretation of the law?

Mr. RAYBURN. Exactly. And I might say that I have asked the Attorney General of the United States for an opinion on that very point.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. How much of this program for Monday—the gentleman started out by saying that Monday is District day, plus the Reserve training bill.

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. Will that constitute the business for Monday?

Mr. McCORMACK. That is correct.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I would like to state to the majority leader, in the event we do go beyond next Saturday, which is the 30th of July, that in Mississippi we are having our Democratic primary on August 2. As the gentleman well knows, Democratic nomination in Mississippi is tantamount to election, I am happy to point out.

Mr. MARTIN. I commiserate with the gentleman that he has such a condition.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I would like to inform the majority leader of that fact and make the request that he take that into consideration in scheduling the business for that week.

Mr. McCORMACK. We always have done that. Of course, if the Members from Mississippi are going to be here, there will be no necessity; but if any Members are away, we have always protected every State in the past. I would suggest that my friend confer with me later on that matter.

Mr. MARTIN. I suggest that if the House is going to adjourn on that day that we postpone adjournment for several days on account of the people in Mississippi.

Mr. McCORMACK. I think that can be taken care of all right.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. MARTIN. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. I have not heard the gentleman express any assurance that there will be any rollcall on Monday. The gentleman understands that there is at least one bill coming up on Monday which may require a rollcall.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman is absolutely correct. I am glad he made that observation. If there is a rollcall on Monday, the rollcall will take place.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Will there be time to have another Consent Calendar call?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes. The leadership has that definitely in mind; not only the Consent Calendar but the Private Calendar; and, if necessary, we could arrange to have two calls.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. All time has expired.

Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. LANDRUM, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6373) to amend the Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953 in order to extend the programs to encourage the discovery, development, and production of certain domestic minerals, and pursuant to House Resolution 301, he reported the same back to the House with an amendment adopted in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ESTABLISHING COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk House Joint Resolution 157, to establish a Commission on Government Security, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CELLER, WALTER, and KEATING.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means may have until midnight Saturday, July 23, to file reports on the following bills: H. R. 257; H. R. 2553; H. R. 4394; H. R. 6263; H. R. 6728; H. R. 7018; H. R. 7064; H. R. 7282; and H. R. 7300.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSITION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC DOMAIN LANDS IN OKLAHOMA

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4001) to

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 27, 1955
For actions of July 26, 1955
84th-1st, No. 126

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For Highlights, see page 7.

HOUSE

1. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 2253, to reemphasize trade development as the primary purpose of Title I of Public Law 480 and to increase the authorization of sales from $700 million to $1.5 billion (H. Rept. 1426) (p. 10016).

   The conferees on H. R. 2851, to make agricultural commodities owned by the CCC available to persons in need in areas of acute distress, agreed to file a conference report (the House conferees agreed to accept the Senate amendments) (p. D787). Senate conferees had been appointed earlier in the day (p. 9873).

2. COMMODITY EXCHANGES. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 1051, to amend Section 8a (4) of the Commodity Exchange Act by authorizing increases in the fees for registration and certification (H. Rept. 1425) (p. 10016).

3. FARM LABOR. The conferees on H. R. 3822, to extend the Mexican farm-labor program, agreed to file a conference report (the Senate conferees receded from the Senate amendment) (p. D787). Senate conferees had been appointed earlier in the day (p. 9873).

4. RICE. The Thompson, Tex., subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee approved for reporting to the full committee H. R. 7367, "to provide that the 1956 national acreage allotment on rice shall be established which is less than 85% of the final allotment established for the immediately preceding year" (p. D784).

5. WATER POLLUTION. The Public Works Committee reported with amendments S. 890, to extend and strengthen the Water Pollution Control Act (H. Rept. 1446) (p. 10016).

6. DAIRY PRODUCTS; FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Johnson criticized the Administration for its alleged failure to aid the dairy farmer in a period of continued price spreads (pp. 9997-10004).

7. ROADS. Commenced debate on H. R. 7474, the Federal-aid highway construction bill. Rep. Dondero offered a substitute amendment in the form of H. R. 7494, and subsequently Rep. Thompson, La., offered the provisions of H. R. 7542 as an amendment to the amendment of Rep. Dondero. The amendment of Rep. Thompson, La., was rejected and the amendment of Rep. Dondero was pending when the Committee of the Whole rose.(pp. 9945-90.)

8. GOVERNMENT SECURITY. Received the conference report on H. J. Res. 157, to establish a Commission on Government Security (H. Rept. 1407).(pp. 9941-2).

9. ELECTRIFICATION. Received a letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, relative to the following publications: Typical Electric Bills, 1955, and Statistics of Electric Utilities in the United States, Publicly Owned, 1953; referred to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (p. 10015).

10. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Received a report from the Comptroller General on the audit of REA for the fiscal years 1953 and 1954; referred to the Government Operations Committee (p. 10016).

11. RENTALS. Received a supplemental report from the Budget Bureau on activities under Budget Bureau Circular A-45, regulating rental rates for Federal employ quarters, for the year prior to November 1, 1954; referred to the Appropriation Committee (p. 10016).

12. LAND TRANSFER. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6634, to provide for the conveyance of 1.8 acres of land within the Grapevine Dam and Reservoir project to the city of Grapevine, Tex. (H. Rept. 1421) (p. 10016).

13. PERSONNEL. The House Administration Committee reported without amendment H. R. 3084, amending certain provisions of the laws relating to the prevention of political activities, to make them inapplicable to State officers and employees (H. Rept. 1424) (p. 10016).

14. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Gary resolved to maintain the $628 million decrease in funds of the Mutual Security Appropriation Act for 1956 when the conferees meet (pp. 9933-4).

15. EDUCATION. The Education and Labor Committee reported with amendments H. R. 7245, providing assistance for local educational agencies in areas affected by Federal activities (H. Rept. 1441) (p. 10016).

other bill more palatable, so that it would be easier to pass it in the House?

Mr. KILDAY. That bill was reduced to nothing more than the Reserves. Everything with reference to any other provision except the Reserves was removed from that bill. This is not part of the Reserves, therefore it was removed.

Mr. GROSS. But it was taken out of the other bill in order that the bill passed yesterday would be approved by the House; is not that correct?

Mr. KILDAY. I do not believe that is a fair appraisal of the action in removing it. I think it was removed because of the decision to confine that bill to the Reserves, and this is not part of the Reserves.

Mr. GROSS. Under the circumstances, Mr. Speaker, I must object to the unanimous-consent request.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

PERMANENT APPOINTMENTS IN NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 2109) to authorize permanent appointments in the United States Navy and the United States Marine Corps, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 4, after line 4, insert:

"SEC. 5. The authority contained in this act shall expire 2 years from and after the date of enactment of this act."

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, this amendment merely makes this bill a temporary 2-year bill rather than permanent legislation. The Committee on Armed Services this morning unanimously agreed to this change.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Mr. WALTER submitted the following conference report and statement on the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 157) to establish a Commission on Government Security:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1407)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 157) establishing a Commission on Government Security, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"DECLARATION OF POLICY

"SECTION 1. It is vital to the welfare and safety of the United States that there be adequate protection of the national security, including the safeguarding of all national defense secrets and public and private defense installations, against loss or compromise arising from espionage, sabotage, disloyalty, subversive activities, or unauthorized disclosures.

"It is, therefore, the policy of the Congress that there shall exist a sound Government program—

"(a) establishing procedures for security investigation, evaluation, and, where necessary, adjudication of Government employees, and also appropriate security requirements with respect to persons privately employed or occupied on work requiring access to national defense secrets or work affording significant opportunity for injury to the national security;

"(b) for vigorous enforcement of effective and realistic security laws and regulations; and

"(c) for a careful, consistent, and efficient administration of this policy in a manner which will protect the national security and preserve basic American rights.

"ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY

"SEC. 2. (a) For the purpose of carrying out the policy set forth in the first section of this joint resolution, there is hereby established a commission to be known as the Commission on Government Security (hereinafter referred to as the 'Commission').

"(b) The Commission shall be composed of twelve members as follows:

"(1) Four appointed by the President of the United States, two from the executive branch of the Government and two from private life;

"(2) Four appointed by the President of the Senate, two from the Senate and two from private life; and

"(3) Four appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, two from the House of Representatives and two from private life.

"(c) Of the members appointed to the Commission not more than two shall be appointed by the President of the United States, or the President of the Senate, or the Speaker of the House of Representatives from the same political party.

"(d) Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

"(e) Service of an individual as a member of the Commission or employment of an individual by the Commission as an attorney or expert in any business or professional field, on a part-time or full-time basis, with or without compensation, shall not be considered as service or employment bringing such individual within the provisions of section 281, 283, 284, 434, or 1914 of title 18 of the United States Code, or section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99).

"(f) The Commission shall elect a Chairman and a Vice Chairman from among its members.

"(g) Seven members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum. Each subcommittee of the Commission shall consist of at least three members of the Commission.

"COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

"SEC. 3. (a) Members of the Congress who are members of the Commission shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services as Members of Congress; but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.

"(b) The members of the Commission who are in the executive branch of the Government shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services in the executive branch, but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.

"(c) The members of the Commission from private life shall each receive $50 per diem when engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the Commission, plus reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of such duties.

"STAFF OF THE COMMISSION

"SEC. 4. (a) (1) The Commission shall have the power to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as it deems advisable, without regard to the provisions of the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

"(2) The Commission may procure, without regard to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized for the departments by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 810), but at rates not to exceed $50 per diem for individuals.

"(b) All employees of the Commission shall be investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as to character, associations, and loyalty and a report of each such investigation shall be furnished to the Commission.

"EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSION

"SEC. 5. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution.

"DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

"SEC. 6. The Commission shall study and investigate the entire Government security program, including the various statutes, Presidential orders, and administrative regulations and directives under which the Government seeks to protect the national security, national defense secrets, and public and private defense installations, against loss or injury arising from espionage, disloyalty, subversive activity, sabotage, or unauthorized disclosures, together with the actual manner in which such statutes, Presidential orders, administrative regulations, and directives have been and are being administered and implemented, with a view to determining whether existing requirements, practices, and procedures are in accordance with the policies set forth in the first section of this joint resolution, and to recommending such changes as it may determine are necessary or desirable. The Commission shall also consider and submit reports and recommendations on the adequacy or deficiencies of existing statutes, Presidential orders, administrative regulations, and directives, and the administration of such statutes, orders, regulations, and directives, from the standpoints of internal consistency of the overall security program and effective protection and maintenance of the national security.

"POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

"SEC. 7. (a) The Commission or, on the authorization of the Commission, any subcommittee thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this joint resolution, hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and places, administer such oaths, and require, by subpena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents as the Commission or such subcommittee may deem advisable. Sub-

penas may be issued under the signature of the Chairman of the Commission, or the chairman of any subcommittee with the approval of a majority of the members of such subcommittee and may be served by any person designated by such chairman. The provisions of sections 102 to 104, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 2, secs. 192–194), shall apply in the case of any failure of any witness to comply with any subpena or to testify when summoned under authority of this section.

"(b) The Commission is authorized to secure directly from any executive department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics for the purposes of this joint resolution, and each such department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, establishment, or instrumentality is authorized and directed to furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics directly to the Commission, upon request made by the Chairman or Vice Chairman.

"INTERFERENCE WITH CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS AND INVESTIGATIVE AND INTELLIGENCE FUNCTIONS

"SEC. 8. Nothing contained in this joint resolution shall be construed to require any agency of the United States to release any information possessed by it when, in the opinion of the President, the disclosure of such information would jeopardize or interfere with a pending or prospective criminal prosecution, or with the carrying out of the intelligence or investigative responsibilities of such agency, or would jeopardize or interfere with the interests of national security.

"REPORTS

"SEC. 9. The Commission may submit interim reports to the Congress and the President at such time or times as it deems advisable, and shall submit its final report to the Congress and the President not later than December 31, 1956. The final report of the Commission may propose such legislative enactments and administrative actions as in its judgment are necessary to carry out its recommendations. The Commission shall cease to exist 90 days after submission of its final report."

And the Senate agree to the same.

EMANUEL CELLER,
FRANCIS E. WALTER,
KENNETH B. KEATING,
Managers on the Part of the House.

JOHN F. KENNEDY,
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
STUART SYMINGTON,
STROM THURMOND,
MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
NORRIS COTTON,
THOS. E. MARTIN,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 157) establishing a Commission on Government Security, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The House and Senate versions with respect to section 1 (a) were substantially identical. The main difference was in the transposition of phrases. The Senate version also included reference to procedures for clearance of Government employees but the House version did not. The conference report adopted the language as it appeared in the Senate version but deleted reference to clearance of Government employees.

In section 2 (g) the Senate version provided that each subcommittee of the Commission should consist of at least three members. The House version made no reference to the composition of subcommittees. The conference report adopted the Senate language.

Section 8 of the joint resolution which relates to interference with criminal prosecutions and investigative and intelligence functions did not differ in substance in either the House or Senate version. The House version made no specific reference to either investigative responsibilities or to activities which would jeopardize or interfere with the interest of national security. In the Senate version, however, reference to those two matters was specifically spelled out. The conference report adopted the language of the Senate version.

Section 9, relating to the reports of the Commission, in the Senate version fixed the date of final report as March 31, 1956. In the House version the date was fixed at December 31, 1956. The conference report adopted the House language and fixed the date at December 31, 1956.

EMANUEL CELLER,
FRANCIS E. WALTER,
KENNETH B. KEATING,
Managers on the Part of the House.

STRENGTHENING OF THE RESERVE FORCES

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (H. R. 5297) to provide for the strengthening of the Reserve forces, and for other purposes, be taken from the Speaker's table and recommitted to the Committee on Armed Services.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. GROSS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, what is this bill?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has asked unanimous consent that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. GROSS. This is the bill to which I objected a moment ago?

Mr. VINSON. No; not at all. This is the first Reserves bill. It is on the Speaker's table. I am asking unanimous consent that it be recommitted to the Committee on Armed Services.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

THE SUMMIT CONFERENCE

(Mr. WILSON of Indiana asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include an editorial.)

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, in my weekly newsletter to constituents on June 20, I wrote of the Geneva Conference, then several weeks ahead, I said:

These conferences will become historically significant. There won't be any world-shaking documents or agreements. The real value * * * will be intangible, for the time being. In President Eisenhower we have a shrewd and astute representative who can read between the lines, see the shape of things to come. He will leave Geneva with a pretty clear picture, he will have in his mind a blueprint of procedure as America continues on the road to universal peace and prosperity under American leadership. We can rest assured this meeting will not be another Yalta or Potsdam. * * * I predict our leader will leave Geneva with the blue chips in his pocket. Moscow will fail in its effort to brand the United States as the enemy of peace.

That my predictions were true, that Mr. Eisenhower has returned from Geneva with a great victory to our credit is clearly shown by the editorial expressions of most of our leading newspapers. One of the best of these editorials, I think, is the one appearing in the Indianapolis Star of July 25. It follows:

GENERAL IKE: MASTER STRATEGIST

Whatever else the summit conference may or may not produce it displayed to the fullest the amazing talent for maneuver of a previously untried statesman on the world scene. President Eisenhower met the Muscovites on their chosen field of battle, blunted the end of their peace offensive, made them shoulder the blame for the Geneva deadlock, and then drove their propaganda battalions from the field with his magnificently timed offer of total and unlimited inspection of armaments by Russia and the United States.

Because of Ike's leadership, Geneva is beginning to shape up as the biggest—not to say the first—victory we have ever scored against the Reds at the conference table. The chances are a million to one against the Reds accepting this plan. It would tear down the Iron Curtain. It would expose to the world the shabbiness and the weariness that lie behind the "monolithic" facade of the police state. It would give Soviet citizens contact with free people. The myth that Russia needs a slave system because of threats by the wicked Western imperialists would be demolished.

So, the first reaction by the Reds indicates that they will try to pigeonhole the plan in some committee while hesitating to reject it outright. Nobody in the world will be fooled by this. The Reds wanted a meeting of the "heads of state" precisely because they thought they could get us over a propaganda barrel with all sorts of phony peace resolutions. It is they who are now over a barrel—and there is the laughable prospect that Messrs. Bulganin, Khrushchev, and Molotov may have to cable back to Moscow for instructions from their superiors to get them off the hook.

This has turned out to be some conference. We have not given away one single country or compromised a vital principle. No ally has been betrayed—like China at Yalta—and no ally has succumbed to Red blandishments. Real peace is nearer because General Ike remembered that attack is the best defense.

COST OF NATURAL GAS

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks, and include a short table.)

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, I am placing in the RECORD a short table, which I hope the Members will read, which will give authoritative information as to the cost of gas to the consumers, which I feel sure will be of interest in considering the natural gas bill when it comes before this body. It gives the facts as to the cost of natural gas to the consumers covering 10 of the largest cities in the United States.

I hope each Member will carefully study this table.

84TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } { No. 1407

ESTABLISHING A COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY

JULY 26, 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CELLER, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 157]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 157) establishing a Commission on Government Security, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SECTION 1. It is vital to the welfare and safety of the United States that there be adequate protection of the national security, including the safeguarding of all national defense secrets and public and private defense installations, against loss or compromise arising from espionage, sabotage, disloyalty, subversive activities, or unauthorized disclosures.

It is, therefore, the policy of the Congress that there shall exist a sound Government program—

(a) establishing procedures for security investigation, evaluation, and, where necessary, adjudication of Government employees, and also appropriate security requirements with respect to persons privately employed or occupied on work requiring access to national defense secrets or work affording significant opportunity for injury to the national security;

(b) for vigorous enforcement of effective and realistic security laws and regulations; and

(c) for a careful, consistent, and efficient administration of this policy in a manner which will protect the national security and preserve basic American rights.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY

SEC. 2. (a) For the purpose of carrying out the policy set forth in the first section of this joint resolution, there is hereby established a commission to be known as the Commission on Government Security (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(b) The Commission shall be composed of twelve members as follows:

(1) Four appointed by the President of the United States, two from the executive branch of the Government and two from private life;

(2) Four appointed by the President of the Senate, two from the Senate and two from private life; and

(3) Four appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, two from the House of Representatives and two from private life.

(c) Of the members appointed to the Commission not more than two shall be appointed by the President of the United States, or the President of the Senate, or the Speaker of the House of Representatives from the same political party.

(d) Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(e) Service of an individual as a member of the Commission or employment of an individual by the Commission as an attorney or expert in any business or professional field, on a part-time or full-time basis, with or without compensation, shall not be considered as service or employment bringing such individual within the provisions of section 281, 283, 284, 434, or 1914 of title 18 of the United States Code, or section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99).

(f) The Commission shall elect a Chairman and a Vice Chairman from among its members.

(g) Seven members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum. Each subcommittee of the Commission shall consist of at least three members of the Commission.

COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 3. (a) Members of the Congress who are members of the Commission shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services as Members of Congress; but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.

(b) The members of the Commission who are in the executive branch of the Government shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services in the executive branch, but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.

(c) The members of the Commission from private life shall each receive $50 per diem when engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the Commission, plus reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of such duties.

STAFF OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 4. (a) (1) The Commission shall have power to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as it deems advisable, without regard to the provisions of the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

(2) The Commission may procure, without regard to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized for the departments by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 810), but at rates not to exceed $50 per diem for individuals.

(b) All employees of the Commission shall be investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as to character, associations, and loyalty and a report of each such investigation shall be furnished to the Commission.

EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 5. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution.

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 6. The Commission shall study and investigate the entire Government security program, including the various statutes, Presidential orders, and administrative regulations and directives under which the Government seeks to protect the national security, national defense secrets, and public and private defense installations, against loss or injury arising from espionage, disloyalty, subversive activity, sabotage, or unauthorized disclosures, together with the actual manner in which such statutes, Presidential orders, administrative regulations, and directives have been and are being administered and implemented, with a view to determining whether existing requirements, practices, and procedures are in accordance with the policies set forth in the first section of this joint resolution, and to recommending such changes as it may determine are necessary or desirable. The Commission shall also consider and submit reports and recommendations on the adequacy or deficiencies of existing statutes, Presidential orders, administrative regulations, and directives, and the administration of such statutes, orders, regulations, and directives, from the standpoints of internal consistency of the overall security program and effective protection and maintenance of the national security.

POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 7. (a) The Commission or, on the authorization of the Commission, any subcommittee thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this joint resolution, hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and places, administer such oaths, and require, by subpena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents as the Commission or such subcommittee may deem advisable. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the Chairman of the Commission, or the Chairman of any subcommittee with the approval of a majority of the members of such subcommittee and may be served by any person designated by such Chairman. The provisions of sections 102 to

104, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 2, secs. 192–194), shall apply in the case of any failure of any witness to comply with any subpena or to testify when summoned under authority of this section.

(b) The Commission is authorized to secure directly from any executive department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics for the purposes of this joint resolution, and each such department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, establishment, or instrumentality is authorized and directed to furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics directly to the Commission, upon request made by the Chairman or Vice Chairman.

INTERFERENCE WITH CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS AND INVESTIGATIVE AND INTELLIGENCE FUNCTIONS

SEC. 8. Nothing contained in this joint resolution shall be construed to require any agency of the United States to release any information possessed by it when, in the opinion of the President, the disclosure of such information would jeopardize or interfere with a pending or prospective criminal prosecution, or with the carrying out of the intelligence or investigative responsibilities of such agency, or would jeopardize or interfere with the interests of national security.

REPORTS

SEC. 9. The Commission may submit interim reports to the Congress and the President at such time or times as it deems advisable, and shall submit its final report to the Congress and the President not later than December 31, 1956. The final report of the Commission may propose such legislative enactments and administrative actions as in its judgment are necessary to carry out its recommendations. The Commission shall cease to exist ninety days after submission of its final report.

And the Senate agree to the same.

EMANUEL CELLER,
FRANCIS E. WALTER,
KENNETH B. KEATING,
Managers on the Part of the House.

JOHN F. KENNEDY,
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
STUART SYMINGTON,
STROM THURMOND,
MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
NORRIS COTTON,
THOS. E. MARTIN,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 157) establishing a Commission on Government Security, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The House and Senate versions with respect to section 1 (a) were substantially identical. The main difference was in the transposition of phrases. The Senate version also included reference to procedures for clearance of Government employees but the House version did not. The conference report adopted the language as it appeared in the Senate version but deleted reference to clearance of Government employees.

In section 2 (g) the Senate version provided that each subcommittee of the Commission should consist of at least three members. The House version made no reference to the composition of subcommittees. The conference report adopted the Senate language.

Section 8 of the joint resolution which relates to interference with criminal prosecutions and investigative and intelligence functions did not differ in substance in either the House or Senate version. The House version made no specific reference to either investigative responsibilities or to activities which would jeopardize or interfere with the interest of national security. In the Senate version, however, reference to those two matters was specifically spelled out. The conference report adopted the language of the Senate version.

Section 9, relating to the reports of the Commission, in the Senate version fixed the date of final report as March 31, 1956. In the House version the date was fixed at December 31, 1956. The conference report adopted the House language and fixed the date at December 31, 1956.

EMANUEL CELLER,
FRANCIS E. WALTER,
KENNETH B. KEATING,
Managers on the Part of the House.

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 28, 1955
For actions of July 27, 1955
84th-1st, No. 127

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received and Senate agreed to conference reports on: Mexican farm-labor bill, and donation of CCC stocks to distressed areas. House received conference report on mutual security appropriation bill, rejected road bill. House committee reported bills to: provide penalties for false grade-marking, amend rice quota law and authorize additional extension work for low-income farmers. House subcommittee ordered reported Farm-City Week measure. Senate committee reported measure to amend law re participation in FAO. Senate subcommittee ordered reported farm credit bill. Sen. Sparkman inserted comparative study of low-income farm families. Both Houses agreed to conference report on Government Security Commission measure. House committee reported executive pay bill. Sen. Hill commended USDA disposal of surplus foods and inserted press release.

SENATE

1. FAO. The Foreign Relations Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 97, to increase from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 the limitation on the annual U. S. contribution to the Food and Agriculture Organization (S. Rept. 1172) (p. 10021).

2. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4663, authorizing the Trinity River division, Central Valley project, Calif. (S. Rept. 1154); and H. R. 3587, to authorize a water compact between Oreg. and Calif. for the waters of the Klamath River (S. Rept. 1166) (p. 10020).

The Committee reported with amendments S. 1818, to limit the amount of land on Federal irrigation projects which may be exchanged by veteran settlers on other irrigation projects (S. Rept. 1155). (p. 10020).

3. RENTALS. Received a supplemental report from the Budget Bureau on activities under Budget Bureau Circular A-45, regulating rental rates for Federal employee quarters, for the year prior to Nov. 1, 1954; to Appropriations Committee (p. 10020).

4. AUDITING; ELECTRIFICATION. Received from the Comptroller General an audit report on REA for the fiscal years 1953 and 1954; to Government Operations Committee (p. 10020).

5. LOW-INCOME FARMERS. Sen. Sparkman inserted a comparison study, prepared by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, of proposals with respect to increasing the productivity and earnings of low-income farm families (pp. 10034-6).

6. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Neuberger inserted a Sunday Oregonian article describing differences of opinion between himself and Secretary McKay over how the power resources of the Pacific Northwest should be developed (pp. 10030-3).

7. CONTRACTS; BUILDINGS. Passed with amendment S. 1644, to prescribe policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies (pp. 10049-52, 10054-71). Sen. Kilgore stated that the bill would prescribe policy, improve existing procedure and practices in connection with the letting of lump-sum, Federal construction contracts, and place the awarding of such contracts on a more efficient basis (p. 10049).

8. FLAMMABLE FABRICS. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported without amendment S. 1455, to amend the Flammable Fabrics Act to exempt from its application scarves which do not present an unusual hazard (p. D791).

9. FARM CREDIT. The Agriculture and Forestry subcommittee ordered reported with an amendment H. R. 5168, to provide for retirement of Government capital in certain institutions operating under FCA supervision (p. D790).

10. NOMINATION. Received nomination of Francis O. Wilcox to be an Assistant Secretary of State (p. 10081).

11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Clements announced that it is proposed to have the Senate consider today the bill to authorize loans to small reclamation projects and to have a call of the calendar (p. 10081).

HOUSE

12. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 7278, the supplemental appropriation bill (p. 10089). Senate conferees were appointed on July 26.

13. GOVERNMENT SECURITY. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. J. Res. 157, to establish a Government Security Commission (pp. 10061, 10090). This measure is now ready for the President.

14. PAY. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7619, to adjust the rates of compensation of the heads of the executive departments and of certain other officials of the Federal Government (H. Rept. 1474) (p. 10133).

COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 157) establishing a Commission on Government Security. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of July 26, 1955, pp. 9941, 9942, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, let me state that the only change made in the conference was with respect to the date of the final submission of the report. The House conferees receded from all their positions except that with respect to the date for final submission of the report. It was set at December 31, 1956.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

POLICY AND PROCEDURE IN CONNECTION WITH CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1644) to prescribe policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies, and for other purposes.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I now yield to the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], who had not completed his statement a few moments ago.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I think I will take the floor in my own right, to answer the arguments of the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, this, of course, is not a major bill, and I shall not press my opposition to the point of suggesting the absence of a quorum or demanding a yea-and-nay vote. I have expressed by doubts about the proposed legislation and my opposition to it. If Senators who are present can receive any benefit from the discussion, they are welcome to it. Each one can take his own position.

I believe that the proposed legislation would be unwise. If it were effective it would cost the taxpayers a great deal of money. If it were effective it would place the Government in the unwise position of dissipating the responsibility of the contractor. In my opinion it would place an intolerable administrative burden upon the agencies of Government. Moreover, it would place them in the unenviable position of having to approve or disapprove, and to choose among the thousands of contractors who are qualified to perform specialty mechanical work.

Furthermore, if this is a wise and just provision, I do not know why we should limit its benefits to mechanical specialty work. It is special legislation, which I think it would be unwise for the Senate to approve.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I shall speak very briefly on the bill, because it seems to me that the speeches made earlier by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and other Senators in support of the bill really answer the objections raised by my friend from Tennessee [Mr. GORE].

Again, I point out that the bill is the result of approximately 3 years' work on the part of the Judiciary Committee.

The bill is the result of very extensive hearings conducted by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], at which all segments of the construction industry had an opportunity to testify and present evidence on this subject.

We find from the record that the great construction and industrial companies of the United States are already following the procedure which we advocate in the proposed legislation. We highly commend that procedure as a check against practices on the part of a very small group of prime contractors who tend to follow "gyp" and unethical practices in their dealings with subcontractors.

In addition to the paragraphs from the report upon which I commented earlier in the day, I invite attention to the following paragraphs from page 9 of the committee report:

> The committee believes that the proposed legislation will improve the contracting procedures of the Federal Government in letting lump-sum construction and hence to enable the Federal Government to obtain superior workmanship and better materials for each tax dollar expended and to obtain these benefits for less tax dollars.
>
> Incidental benefits, of course, will accrue to the general contractors and to the mechanical specialty contractors and to their employees. No one conceivably can be injured by the legislation except possibly the unethical contractor, be he a general or a mechanical specialty contractor. Accordingly, the overall effect of the bill clearly is in the public interest.
>
> The proposed legislation should eliminate altogether or at least materially ameliorate the chaotic condition resulting from last minute submission of sub-bids which exists under present procedure. When he knows there will be no shopping by himself or his competitors the prime contractor can secure for himself the benefit of having firm mechanical sub-bids a reasonable time in advance of his submission of the general bid. The Government, of course, will receive the benefit of active open competition for the mechanical subcontracts and the low competitive final price for such work as reflected in the prime bid.
>
> Moreover, the proposed legislation will eliminate the present condition under which the ethical general contractor who refuses to indulge in bid-shopping is at a competitive disadvantage with his competitors who do engage in this practice.

Those are the objectives of the bill.

I believe that much of the argument of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] is to the effect that, if those are the objectives, the bill would not accomplish the objectives. To that conclusion of the Senator from Tennessee I take exception, and I now invite attention to the pertinent language of the bill. I shall seek to take the Senate through the operation contemplated by the language of the bill, with respect to the letting of contracts in the future, if the bill should become a law.

Again I refer to subsection (b) of section 2, on page 2 of the bill:

> (b) No executive agency shall award to, or enter into a lump-sum construction contract with, any prime contractor unless the name of the contractor with whom the prime contractor will contract for the performance of each major category of mechanical specialty work involved which may have been listed by the contracting executive agency in the bidding or contract documents, has been specified by the prime contractor in the bid or proposal upon which the contract is awarded or made.

Let us take the operative features involved in letting a contract, either by negotiation or by bid. Let us take three general contractors, A, B, and C. Let us assume by way of hypothesis that two of them are very reliable contractors, who believe in being fair to subcontractors, and that 1 of the 3 is a contractor who follows "gyp" practices.

Under existing procedures, A, B, and C must find out from subcontractors what the cost will be to them so far as the subcontract features of a project are concerned. They go to the subcontractors, or small-business men, in their respective communities, and get their prices. They submit a figure to the Federal Government, on the basis of the prices offered to them by the small-business men in their communities. On the basis of the respective figures submitted, the Government agency concerned negotiates a contract with one of the prime or general contractors.

Let us assume in this hypothetical case that the contract is let to A, A being a business firm which adheres to the kind of subcontracting practices followed by the recognized firms listed on page 8 of the report. They are the practices which we seek to have established by the proposed legislation. The firms are such companies as Ford Motor Co., International Harvester Co., Socony Mobil Oil Co., General Electric, Dow Chemical, Sunshine Biscuits, and so forth.

A is the type of prime contractor who keeps faith with subcontractors, and he lets the subcontracts on the basis of the figures the subcontractors offered when he was in the process of negotiating with the Government in the first instance.

Small-business men who appear before committees point out that when they can rely upon that kind of procedure, the subcontractors do not become guilty of what the Tax Court referred to in the Ring Construction Corp. case. The court said that present bidding procedures cause the subcontractor submitting a bid "to bid so high that he, the subcontractor, can still come down in his prices and get the job."

In other words, under the present procedure, a subcontractor puts himself in

such a position that, when he is dealing, not with a prime contractor like A or B in my hypothetical case, but a "gyp" operator, such as C in my hypothetical case, he makes his figures high, knowing full well that unless he does so he will not get the contract finally, because C will come around and shake him down for a lower figure, on the threat that if he does not lower his figure C will go somewhere else and try to get a lower figure.

Let us not forget that when a contract is let to a prime contractor like C, the taxpayers do not save anything. Anything C is able to get by a shakedown goes into his pocket, not into the Treasury of the United States. It is not a saving to the taxpayers of the United States.

I am not a member of the committee, but I am proud to commend the Judiciary Committee for long and arduous and very efficient work in the preparation of the bill. What the committee is seeking is the enactment of legislation which will provide some inhibitions and checks upon the kind of contractor I have described as Contractor C in my hypothetical case.

Let us go back to the contract which has been let to A. A will keep faith with the subcontractors, because he has obtained from them in the first instance good-faith bids, and he has obtained his contract from the Federal Government on the basis of the prices given to him by the subcontractors. He proceeds to make his profit on the basis of the figures he took into account when he submitted his bid or negotiated his contract with the Government in the first instance.

The section of the bill I have read will require that, before a contract is let by the Federal Government under the law, the prime contractor must submit the names of the firms which will do the subcontracting for him.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. GORE. The Senator has referred to protection. If it is protection for the Government to be required to approve the substitution of a subcontractor for the listed subcontractor, then why would it not be protection for the Government to approve or disapprove the subcontractor in the first instance?

Mr. MORSE. I shall be very glad to discuss subsections (f) and (g) a little later. For the present I shall hold attention to the provision in section 2 (b). I wish to explain to the Senate what section 2 (b) seeks to accomplish, and, in my opinion, does accomplish.

Section 2 (b) requires the listing of the subcontractors with whom the prime contractor proposes to enter into subcontracts. That is not the present procedure. Under the bill, that will be a requirement of law. If the bill shall be enacted into law, no more will the prime contractor conceal from the Federal Government who the subcontractors will be. He must submit, at the time the Government comes to pass upon his bid or upon his proposal for a negotiated contract, the names of those to whom he proposes to let subcontracts.

That is a substantial improvement in the situation from the standpoint of the small-business men. That is a substantial improvement for the subcontractors. The names of the subcontractors will become a matter of record, and the prime contractor obviously will undertake an obligation to go forward with the work on the assumption that the subcontractors listed by him will be the men who will perform the subcontracts.

Subsection 2 (b) of the bill makes it a requirement on the part of the prime contractor to list the subcontractors on whose estimates or on whose bids he, in turn, is making his proposal to the Federal Government for the prime contract.

The Government agency has an opportunity to pass judgment on whether the subcontractors are subcontractors which the agency believes will give the taxpayers of the country high-quality work under the subcontracts. That will result in saving a great deal of money to the taxpayers.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. GORE. I have no objection whatever to listing the subcontractors. That might result in an advantage, if the Senator or the author of the bill will change the language on page 2, lines 3 and 4, by striking out the words "with whom the prime contractor will contract for the performance of each major category," substituting therefor the words, "from whom he has received the lowest responsible bid for the performance of each major category."

Mr. MORSE. Speaking for myself—I cannot speak for other members of the committee—I would rather tear up the bill than to accept the language suggested by the Senator, because it would destroy the very protection we are trying to give to the small-business man. What we are saying to the prime contractor is, "If you get the contract, you will have to proceed to enter into agreements with the subcontractors whereby you commit yourself to do business with them. You have no right to go to them and say, 'If I get this contract, I will let you do the electrical work, or the heating work, or the plumbing work, if you will lower your prices.'"

He uses their figures as an aid to him in getting a contract from the Federal Government. When he gets the contract, he may say, "I really did not mean I was going to give the subcontract to you, I will give it to you if I can get it at 30 percent or 50 percent off."

Such practices as that are resulting in great injury to small-business firms in various communities in America where prime contracts are let. We are seeking to prevent that situation by this proposed legislation. We are saying, "It is fair to require you to enter into contract agreements with your subcontractors sufficiently firm so that you are willing to abide by them if we let you have the contract. You are going to let subcontracts to the following business firms."

We cannot give the small-business men the protection they deserve until we provide such a requirement in the law. The Senator from Tennessee would require only the listing of names of subcontractors. That would not give any protection to the small-business man.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield further?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. GORE. I understood the Senator to be referring to the protection afforded by the bill to the Government.

Mr. MORSE. Both to the Government and to the small-business man.

Mr. GORE. If the Senator thinks there is protection to the Government by the listing of subcontractors, then the amendment which I have suggested would accomplish that result. If, however, the Senator insists that the bill is going to bring about the rigidity which, apparently, he desires, in connection with bidding on Government contracts, then it will cost the taxpayers a great deal of money.

Mr. MORSE. No; it will not cost the taxpayers any more money than it now costs them. They will get higher quality work, because now contracts are let to the prime contractor on the basis of the figures he submits. All we are saying to the prime contractor is, "When you make your estimates of cost you will of course take into account your profits, but you are not going to increase them subsequently by shaking down the small-business men who are at your mercy if you get the contract."

The difficulty is that we are giving prime contractors an economic life and death control over many small subcontractors in their home communities. We are seeking to prevent that by saying, "If you obtain this contract we must know the subcontractors to whom you are giving subcontracts, and the contract must be so firm that the subcontractors cannot be 'shaken down.'"

That will not do any injury to the prime contractor, because he has made his price offer, and it is to be assumed that he has made it on the basis of the estimates of the subcontractors and of making a profit for himself.

Mr. GORE. It does one thing to the prospective prime contractor as a bidder. If the bill is enacted into law and operates as the Senator has just described its operation, it will require rigidity in the submission of bids, and it will limit the possibility of performing the contract at a lower price, and, thereby force all contractors, for all would be affected by the law, to submit to the Government higher bids than would be the case if the bill should not become law.

Mr. MORSE. I have two replies to make to that statement. In the first place, the bill would not work that way at all. Reliable prime contractors and the corporations to whom I have referred and who are listed in the committee report are following, as a matter of business practice, the procedure we seek now to require of all prime contractors.

In the second place, the Senator says it will add rigidity to the law. It will protect the small contractors from the abuses to which they are often subjected. I am all for such rigidity. I think we owe it to the small contractors to require prime contractors to give assurance at

Page 2, line 9, strike out "sixty" and insert "seventy-five."

Page 4, line 6, after "Notwithstanding" insert "the provisions of section 4 of Public Law 19, approved March 31, 1955, and notwithstanding."

(4) Page 4, line 8, strike out "that" and insert "the latter."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1956

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2728) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CANNON and TABER; and on chapter I, Messrs. WHITTEN, MARSHALL, and H. CARL ANDERSEN; on chapter II, Messrs. PRESTON, THOMAS, and BOW; on chapter III, Messrs. MAHON, SHEPPARD, SIKES, WIGGLESWORTH, SCRIVNER, and FORD; on chapter IV, Messrs. PASSMAN, GARY, and WIGGLESWORTH; on chapter V, Messrs. ANDREWS, MAHON, and FENTON; on chapter VI, Messrs. THOMAS, YATES, and PHILLIPS; on chapter VII, Messrs. KIRWAN, NORRELL, and JENSEN; on chapter VIII, Messrs. FOGARTY, FERNANDEZ, and HAND; on chapter IX, Messrs. RABAUT, KIRWAN, and DAVIS of Wisconsin; on chapter X, Messrs. ROONEY, PRESTON, and COUDERT; on chapter XI, Messrs. GARY, PASSMAN, and CANFIELD; on chapters XII, XIII, XIV, and XV, Messrs. RABAUT, NORRELL, and HORAN.

MAJ. GEN. JOHN STEWART BRAGDON

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Armed Services, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 7628) to authorize the appointment in a civilian position in the White House office of Maj. Gen. John Stewart Bragdon, United States Army, retired, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 of the act of July 31, 1894 (28 Stat. 205), as amended (5 U. S. C. 62), or any other provision of law, Maj. Gen. John Stewart Bragdon, United States Army, retired, may be appointed to and accept and hold a civilian position in the White Office office.

SEC. 2. Major General Bragdon's appointment to, and acceptance and holding of, a civilian position in the White House office shall in no way affect any status, office, rank, or grade he may occupy or hold as a retired officer in the United States Army, or any emolument, perquisite, right, privilege, or benefit incident to or arising out of any such status, office, rank, or grade: *Provided, however*, That during his incumbency in a civilian position in the White House office he shall receive the compensation appertaining to such position in lieu of the retired pay to which he is entitled as a retired officer of the Army: *Provided further*, That upon the termination of such civilian employment the payment of his retired pay shall be resumed.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WATER RESOURCES OF ALASKA

Mr. ENGLE submitted to the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 3990) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1447)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3990) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and the Senate agree to the same.

CLAIR ENGLE,
WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
LEO W. O'BRIEN,
A. L. MILLER,
JOHN P. SAYLOR,
Managers on the Part of the House.

HENRY M. JACKSON,
RUSSELL B. LONG,
ALAN BIBLE,
THOMAS H. KUCHEL,
BARRY GOLDWATER,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3990) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Language in the House-passed bill would have required that all unexpended balances of any annual appropriation for carrying out the purposes of the bill be returned to the Treasury at the end of each fiscal year. The Senate deleted this language on the basis that it was not in accord with the customary practice in appropriating investigation funds and that it would create a grave danger of unnecessary interruptions each year in the investigations program because the investigations work would have to be done during a short season with the end of the fiscal year falling in the middle of the season. The conference committee agreed to accept the Senate amendment deleting this language.

With respect to the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget that the word "may" be substituted for the words "shall immediately," used in connection with the transmittal of the reports resulting from the investigations to the Congress, it is pointed out that the purpose of the language in the bill is to make it mandatory that the reports be submitted to the Congress. The amendment recommended by the Bureau of the Budget would make it optional on the part of the Department of the Interior as to whether the reports would be submitted. The committee understands the procedure established by Executive Order 9384 whereby all Departments and establishments of the executive branch are required to submit project proposals to the Bureau of the Budget for clearance prior to transmittal to the Congress and does not consider that the wording of the bill adversely affects this procedure or prevents ample opportunity for the Bureau of the Budget to review and analyze the project reports prior to such transmittal. The committee understands the language of the bill to mean that the reports shall be submitted to the Congress immediately following the completion of the established executive branch procedures for the review and clearance of project reports.

CLAIR ENGLE,
WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
LEO W. O'BRIEN,
A. L. MILLER,
JOHN P. SAYLOR,
Managers on the Part of the House.

SOCIAL-SECURITY PROGRAM

(Mr. STAGGERS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, in the almost 20 years of the existence of the social-security program we can be proud of the many security benefits we have extended to the citizens of our country. One group of deserving workers we have included is the State and municipal employee. No more loyal group of citizens can be found anywhere, yet for years they were without the benefit of this security. They were in an unfortunate position with no type of retirement provided and with a limited salary that did not permit a program of their own. It was my happy privilege to work with other Members of Congress in successfully including this category of workers under the social-security law in the 81st Congress.

During the 84th Congress we have amended the social-security law to continue benefits to permanently and totally disabled children after they have reached the age of 18; extended coverage to certain professional groups and others not heretofore covered; lowered the retirement age of women from 65 to 62, bringing immediate benefits to 800,000 additional women; provided disability insurance benefits to some 250,000 permanently and totally disabled workers aged 50 or over. I am very happy this has been done, but I feel this Congress still has unfinished business and has not extended benefits far enough to the American people who want this protection.

The social-security program has been accepted by both major political parties. It has been tried and proved to be an effective weapon against family insecurity. It is the cornerstone for security and happiness for the disabled and aged in our American society. This program

covers a great percentage of wage earners and self-employed, but it has not gone far enough. We have the sad plight of many of our older citizens who want to work and supplement their social-security payments, but under the existing law their benefits are curtailed if they earn more than $1,200 a year. Such a provision has encouraged idleness and lowered the level of subsistence. It removes from our industrial field many able bodied and needed intelligent workers. It also discriminates against persons who do not have incomes other than from their source of earnings. Many persons 65 years of age and older whose income is limited do not receive payments sufficient to enable them to maintain an adequate standard of living. Many are destitute and badly in need of help.

We should extend the old-age and survivors benefits to permit beneficiaries to earn up to $2,400 a year without curtailment of payments. We should extend benefits under the old-age assistance program to permit recipients to earn a reasonable amount regularly to supplement the payments received so they can maintain themselves on a healthful living level.

Since coming to Congress I have advocated the lowering of the age limit of recipients to 60 years. My bill, H. R. 194, now pending in committee, reduces from 65 to 60 the age at which old-age and other monthly insurance benefits shall be payable. I also would like to see this law amended so that when a man retires, his wife automatically becomes eligible at the same time to draw her beneficiary benefits. Under the present law, when a family head suddenly finds his income stopped, it is necessary for the entire family to adjust its living standard downward to come within the amount of his retirement benefits. If the wife's benefits start at the same time as her husband's, it would permit them to continue living as a family and continue to meet their family obligations.

At the end of another history-making session of the United States Congress, we are reminded once again of the magnificent heritage bequeathed to each of us by the divinely inspired wisdom and courage of the forefathers of our country. The unity of the free world is built in a major way around whatever unity in mind, purpose and progress there exists in the hearts of men. Therefore, I state again, this Congress has unfinished business, a long way to go, and many improvements to make.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. KARSTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Public Works may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the St. Louis project.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

(Mr. BROWNSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. BROWNSON'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

ESTABLISHING A COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the joint resolutio (H. J. Res. 157) establishing a Commission on Government Security, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 26, 1955.)

The conference report was agreed to; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently, a quorum is not present.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 131]

Anfuso	Gwinn	Perkins
Boykin	Hardy	Powell
Buchanan	Hillings	Radwan
Celler	Kearney	Reese, Tenn.
Chiperfield	Kilburn	Reed, N. Y.
Dingell	Krueger	Rivers
Eberharter	Macdonald	Shelley
Gray	Mumma	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 414 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, on page D–786 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of July 26, my name is listed as among the proponents who testified on the natural-gas bill. I ask that my name be deleted from that list of proponents and be placed among the list of opponents of the measure.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

TO AMEND TITLE V OF THE AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949, AS AMENDED

Mr. COOLEY submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 3822) to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1449)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3822) to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, having met after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
W. R. POAGE,
G. M. GRANT,
E. C. GATHINGS,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
AUGUST H. ANDRESEN,
WILLIAM S. HILL,
Managers on the Part of the House.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
GEORGE D. AIKEN,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing positions of the two Houses on H. R. 3822, as originally passed by the House and as amended by the Senate, to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The only amendment made by the Senate was to change the period of extension of the act from the 3½ years provided in the House bill to 1½ years. The Senate committee did not hold hearings on the bill but indicated in its report that its action in reducing the period of extension was taken as the result of a statement made to the committee by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization and for the purpose of providing congressional review of the legislation at an earlier date. It was the Commissioner's contention that some employers have not been paying the full wage required under the contract of employment and that the Immigration and Naturalization Service should have authority to check on contract compliance.

Although the Department of Justice was invited by the House committee to appear on this legislation and a spokesman for the Immigration and Naturalization Service did, in fact, testify at the hearings, no evidence of the type described in the Senate report was presented to the House committee. On the contrary, the representative of the Immigration and Naturalization Service strongly endorsed the present program and apparently favored indefinite extension of the act.

The matter of compliance with the work contract is fully covered by the international agreement entered into by the United States and Mexico, and a specific procedure is provided to assure that the worker will be paid in accordance with the contract of employment. The Mexican consulate and representatives of the United States Department of Labor are given full authority to see that the contract provisions are carried out. To give the Immigration and Naturalization Service similar authority would necessitate a revision in the international agreement, create dual jurisdiction among Federal agencies and confusion of administration, and would necessarily increase the cost of the program without any corresponding benefits.

Both the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Department of Labor have duties and responsibilities in connection with the entry of Mexican nationals into the

Public Law 304 - 84th Congress
Chapter 664 - 1st Session
H. J. Res. 157

JOINT RESOLUTION

All 69 Stat. 595.

To establish a Commission on Government Security.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Commission on Government Security.

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SECTION 1. It is vital to the welfare and safety of the United States that there be adequate protection of the national security, including the safeguarding of all national defense secrets and public and private defense installations, against loss or compromise arising from espionage, sabotage, disloyalty, subversive activities, or unauthorized disclosures.

It is, therefore, the policy of the Congress that there shall exist a sound Government program—

(a) establishing procedures for security investigation, evaluation, and, where necessary, adjudication of Government employees, and also appropriate security requirements with respect to persons privately employed or occupied on work requiring access to national defense secrets or work affording significant opportunity for injury to the national security;

(b) for vigorous enforcement of effective and realistic security laws and regulations; and

(c) for a careful, consistent, and efficient administration of this policy in a manner which will protect the national security and preserve basic American rights.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY

SEC. 2. (a) For the purpose of carrying out the policy set forth in the first section of this joint resolution, there is hereby established a commission to be known as the Commission on Government Security (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(b) The Commission shall be composed of twelve members as follows:

(1) Four appointed by the President of the United States, two from the executive branch of the Government and two from private life;

(2) Four appointed by the President of the Senate, two from the Senate and two from private life; and

(3) Four appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, two from the House of Representatives and two from private life.

(c) Of the members appointed to the Commission not more than two shall be appointed by the President of the United States, or the President of the Senate, or the Speaker of the House of Representatives from the same political party.

(d) Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(e) Service of an individual as a member of the Commission or employment of an individual by the Commission as an attorney or expert in any business or professional field, on a part-time or full-time basis, with or without compensation, shall not be considered as service or employment bringing such individual within the provisions of section 281, 283, 284, 434, or 1914 of title 18 of the United States Code, or section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99).

62 Stat. 697.

(f) The Commission shall elect a Chairman and a Vice Chairman from among its members.

(g) Seven members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum. Each subcommittee of the Commission shall consist of at least three members of the Commission.

COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 3. (a) Members of the Congress who are members of the Commission shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services as Members of Congress; but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.

(b) The members of the Commission who are in the executive branch of the Government shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services in the executive branch, but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.

(c) The members of the Commission from private life shall each receive $50 per diem when engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the Commission, plus reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of such duties.

STAFF OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 4. (a) (1) The Commission shall have power to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as it deems advisable, without regard to the provisions of the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

(2) The Commission may procure, without regard to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized for the departments by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 810), but at rates not to exceed $50 per diem for individuals.

(b) All employees of the Commission shall be investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as to character, associations, and loyalty and a report of each such investigation shall be furnished to the Commission.

EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 5. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution.

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 6. The Commission shall study and investigate the entire Government security program, including the various statutes, Presidential orders, and administrative regulations and directives under which the Government seeks to protect the national security, national defense secrets, and public and private defense installations, against loss or injury arising from espionage, disloyalty, subversive activity, sabotage, or unauthorized disclosures, together with the actual manner in which such statutes, Presidential orders, administrative regulations, and directives have been and are being administered and implemented, with a view to determining whether existing requirements, practices,

and procedures are in accordance with the policies set forth in the first section of this joint resolution, and to recommending such changes as it may determine are necessary or desirable. The Commission shall also consider and submit reports and recommendations on the adequacy or deficiencies of existing statutes, Presidential orders, administrative regulations, and directives, and the administration of such statutes, orders, regulations, and directives, from the standpoints of internal consistency of the overall security program and effective protection and maintenance of the national security.

POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 7. (a) The Commission or, on the authorization of the Commission, any subcommittee thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this joint resolution, hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and places, administer such oaths, and require, by subpena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents as the Commission or such subcommittee may deem advisable. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the Chairman of the Commission, or the Chairman of any subcommittee with the approval of a majority of the members of such subcommittee and may be served by any person designated by such Chairman. The provisions of sections 102 to 104, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 2, secs. 192–194), shall apply in the case of any failure of any witness to comply with any subpena or to testify when summoned under authority of this section.

(b) The Commission is authorized to secure directly from any executive department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics for the purposes of this joint resolution, and each such department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, establishment, or instrumentality is authorized and directed to furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics directly to the Commission, upon request made by the Chairman or Vice Chairman.

INTERFERENCE WITH CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS AND INVESTIGATIVE AND INTELLIGENCE FUNCTIONS

SEC. 8. Nothing contained in this joint resolution shall be construed to require any agency of the United States to release any information possessed by it when, in the opinion of the President, the disclosure of such information would jeopardize or interfere with a pending or prospective criminal prosecution, or with the carrying out of the intelligence or investigative responsibilities of such agency, or would jeopardize or interfere with the interests of national security.

REPORTS

SEC. 9. The Commission may submit interim reports to the Congress and the President at such time or times as it deems advisable, and shall submit its final report to the Congress and the President not later than December 31, 1956. The final report of the Commission may propose such legislative enactments and administrative actions as in

Termination. its judgment are necessary to carry out its recommendations. The Commission shall cease to exist ninety days after submission of its final report.

Approved August 9, 1955.

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